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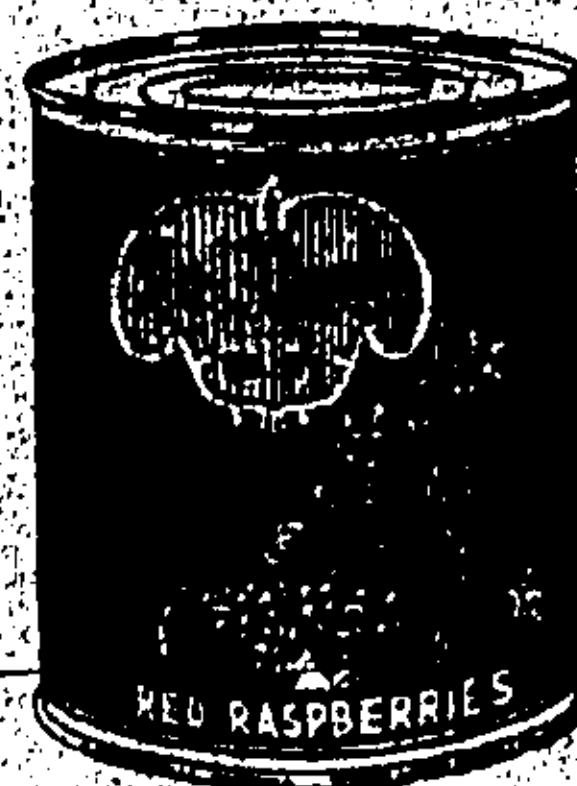
EXCURSIONS TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 22nd JANUARY
S.S. "SUI TAI"
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Sir Robert Ho Tung On Thrift

EARLY REMINISCENCES GIVEN AT QUEEN'S COLLEGE SPEECH DAY

THREE CASH FOR LUNCH AND ONE SAVED

Sir Robert Ho Tung, addressing the scholars of Queen's College yesterday, urged on them the virtues of thrift and patriotism. Speaking of his own boyhood Sir Robert said that at the age of ten his mother used to give him three cash a day for lunch, and of these he always dropped one into a clay cash box. Capt. Robert Dollar, said Sir Robert, was equally emphatic on the need for saving steadily all through life.

Many interesting reminiscences of the days of long ago were given, and in conclusion the distinguished visitor asked the Headmaster if the boys might be given a holiday—a request that was granted amid loud applause.

In the course of his annual report, the Headmaster, Mr. F. J. de Rome, O.B.E., referred to the changes in examinations in the senior classes, and remarked that School Certificate and Matriculation examinations should be dissociated. He further suggested that the Class 1 boys who wish to enter the University, after passing the School Certificate examination—which is only a normal school examination—should stay on for a few months and take the Matriculation examination before entering that institution.

A SATISFACTORY REPORT

There was a large number of old boys and visitors present including Lady Margaret Ho Tung, Sir Henry Pollock, Sir William Horrell, Mr. G. P. de Martin, Rev. Father Byrne, Mr. W. Kay, Mrs. W. Woodward, Mr. Wei Tai, Mrs. Stubbings, Professor E. Forster, Mr. and Mrs. K. K. Lo, Mr. Robert Ho Tung, Jr., Mr. Horace Le, Miss Grace Ho Tung, Mr. H. Kwong, Mr. E. D. Bush, Rev. G. T. Waldegrave and Mr. D. Jackson.

SIR ROBERT'S SPEECH

After the Presentation of Prizes, Sir Robert Ho Tung said:—Mr. de Rome, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I wish to thank the Headmaster, Mr. de Rome, for the honour of having invited me to distribute the prizes to-day. I regard it a great privilege, and it is a great pleasure to me to attend to-day because of my lifelong association with this College, for it is the Alma Mater, not only of myself, but also of my brothers the late Mr. Ho Fook, and Mr. Ho Kom Tong. My children have also gone through these portals, and it is the school at which many of my grandchildren are being educated.

I am sure we have listened with great interest to the report which the Headmaster has just read out, and I should like to congratulate the Headmaster and Queen's College on the excellent progress and results which have made such a report possible. (Applause.) I heartily congratulate the successful boys on winning prizes.

There is no doubt that the theories of education have undergone changes within the last half century or so. What is now regarded as more commonplace was, half a century ago, hardly realised at all. Take, for instance, the question of physical education. It is now universally accepted that education should imply not only the training of the mind, but also that of the body, and that it should concern itself with the modification of that organic whole which is represented by what is known as human nature as found in every individual. In order to give you some materials for forming a vivid contrast between the Queen's College as it was, I can give you a few reminiscences.

Sir Robert's School Days

Sixty years ago the school, which was then known as the Central School, to which I went for my education, was situated on the present site of the Bellis Girls' School, with the late Dr. F. Stewart, who afterwards became Colonial Secretary, as Headmaster. We had to be in school from 6 a.m. to 4 p.m. during the summer, and from 6.30 a.m. to 3 p.m. during the winter, with the usual intervals for breakfast and lunch, and 10 minutes' recess at 11 o'clock. In order to be in time every one had to get up at about 4.30 in the morning. I can remember that some of the boys' friends, who used to meet at East Point, and go all the way to

the school, because in those days there were no rickshaws, much less trams or motor-buses. The only available means of conveyance was the sedan chair, the fare for which was prohibitive to the ordinary school boy. Our school fees were from 50 cents to \$1 per month. There was no gymnasium and, not only were there no organised sports, but physical exercises in general were never encouraged. There were no lessons on hygiene, and all our school time was devoted to learning English and Chinese.

But all this of course is now changed, and Queen's College has kept itself abreast with the times in educational theories, and in equipment. One of the features of the Headmaster's report in which I am particularly interested is the fact that all boys in the lower

(Continued on next Column)

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U.S. SELLS GOLD TO BRITAIN

TRANSACTION INTERESTS WALL STREET

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

New York, Jan. 20.
THE Federal Reserve Bank has resold to the British Treasury, or the Bank of England, part of the gold representing Britain's War Debt payments, according to press reports. The transaction, which greatly interested Wall Street, was disclosed by a Federal Reserve Bank announcement that their is a decrease of \$325,000,000 on this account of gold held by the bank abroad.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN S. AFRICA

FEAR GOVERNMENT WILL BE DEFEATED

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Capetown, Jan. 20.
A CRITICAL session of Parliament, which may result in the defeat of the Government, opened this morning. Lord Clarendon announced that the government would submit proposals dealing with the currency situation, which is interpreted to mean that the South African pound will be linked with sterling by statute. It is also foreboded that the bill will further encourage the development of gold mining and increasing taxation on profits from speculative exchange transactions.

GOVERNOR OF BANK OF ENGLAND

NOTICE OF FORTHCOMING MARRIAGE GIVEN

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Register Office, London, of the forthcoming marriage of the Rt. Hon. Montagu Norman and Mrs. Priscilla Worthorne, aged thirty-three, who obtained a divorce in 1929. The bride is an active member of the L.O.O.
(Further cables will be found on Page 2.)

IN HONG KONG TO-DAY

CLOUDY

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER REPORT, FORECAST AND REMARKS, ISSUED BY THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY AT 5.47 P.M. WEDNESDAY:
THE ANTI-CYCLONE IS CENTRED TO THE NORTH OF SHANTUNG AND HAS FURTHER INCREASED IN INTENSITY. MODERATE TO FRESH MONSOON WILL PREVAIL OVER THE CHINA COAST, AND THE NORTH CHINA SEA.
LOCAL FORECAST:—N. WINDS, FRESH, CLOUDY.

school now get lessons in physical training. I consider this is of very great importance as a boy in a better position to do mental work when he is in good health. From somewhat humble beginnings, and thanks to the wonderful personalities and devotion of a succession of brilliant headmasters, the school has gradually created for itself a unique position as an educational centre. (Applause.) Each revered Head as Dr. Wright, Mr. Tanner, and Mr. Crook readily come to our minds, and I rejoice that all of them, who happen to be my personal friends, are still in sound health, and of course we all know that Mr. de Rome is the right man in the right place in carrying on the tradition of the school. (Applause.) I am sure that the school will continue to be a centre of excellence for the education of the young. (Applause.)

(Continued on Page 6.)

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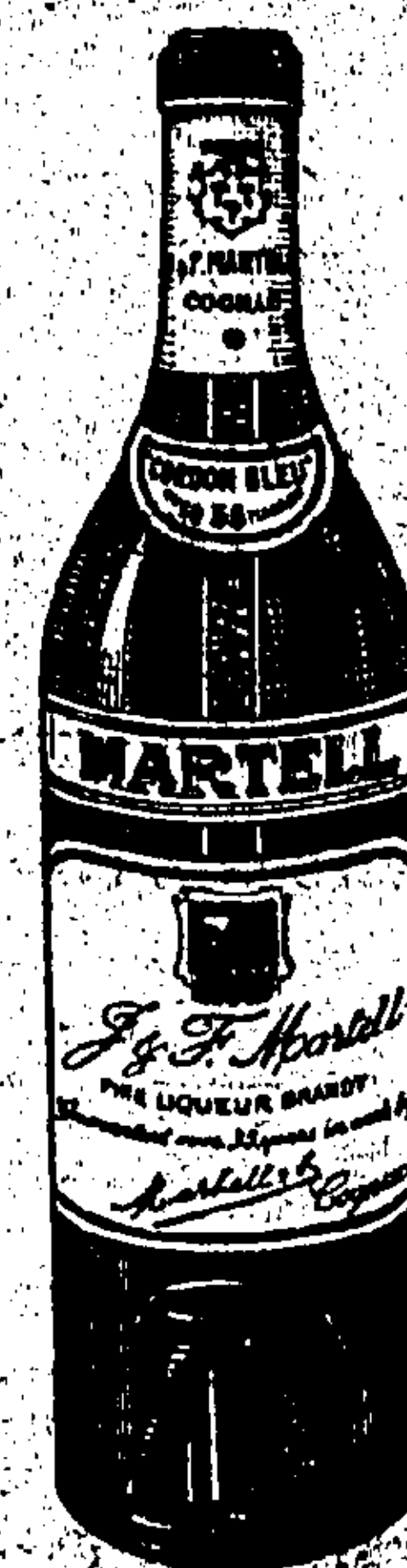
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ENGINEERING AND BUILDING

BEAUTY IN INDUSTRY

IMPORTANCE OF FORM AND DESIGN

The importance of beauty in industry was urged by Mr. J. A. Milne, chairman of the Council of the Royal Society of Arts.

Since its inception in 1784, the Royal Society of Arts, he said, had consistently endeavoured to force home the inevitable connexion between the designer and the manufacturer. The fact that the advent of machinery and mass production had superseded handcraft rendered that connexion more imperative than ever, as, in the production of large quantities in repetition of everyday goods, the important question of form and design was prone to be overlooked. The idea that anything would do could not longer be tolerated. In fact, to quote a recent article in *The Times*, we must see to it that "an article must not only look nice, but be plainly better for its purpose."

British Craftsmanship.

No one could deny that in craftsmanship and technical execution British manufacturers stood pre-eminent, but in design, and in the production of articles which were pleasing as well as practical, they were still as a whole inclined to lag behind their foreign competitors, although recently a good deal of leeway had been made up owing to the intensive propaganda which had been taking place.

He quoted the following extract from a letter by Sir Malcolm Robertson, which appeared recently in *The Times*—

Few who have travelled much abroad would be bold enough to deny that, in many lines, we have lost ground to our competitors not only on account of high prices, and inadequate selling capacity, but on account of poor design and colour. It is of importance that the standard of taste of the great British public should be raised, also that the romance of industry should be revealed to them, its intimate connexion with daily life, and the essential value of beauty. This should lead to a broader intelligence and a more exacting demand on the part of the British consumer, who would insist on a higher standard of attractiveness from the producer even in the cheapest article. If this higher standard were once established in the home trade, it could not but react favourably on our foreign trade.

This impressed him as an admirable clear statement of a plain truth. There was plenty of talent in this country if only they were prepared and willing to look for it, and, when found, to use it. With the advance of education, and consequently discrimination, an appreciation of good and beautiful things had naturally grown and would develop gradually, but the measure of development depended largely on doing all they could to continue this good work and to train the public to know the difference between what was good and bad.

In these days of machinery it was vital that everything redundant should be cut out, so that even the most ordinary articles could be brought within the reach of all and at the same time be good to look at.

A Market for Quality.

There was a tendency nowadays, and particularly since the recent world depression started, to think only of cheapness. This was an unwise policy and in many ways a policy of fear. Quality would always tell and would always find a market. He did not necessarily mean that an article must be expensive any more than he meant that a thing could not be cheap and at the same time have a basic element of quality. It paid in the long run to have something that was good and permanent, particularly when it was pleasing to the eye.

SHANGHAI OF THE FUTURE

POOR HARBOUR FACILITIES

THE MAYOR'S CRITICISMS

According to General Wu Teh Chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, the city of Shanghai is rated as the third largest in the world. Its harbour accommodates tens of millions of tons of cargo in shipping. Yet it takes more than an hour for any individual steamer to come up to its berth for mooring. In many cases passengers are obliged to take to lighters or tenders to reach the shore. The value of this unnecessary waste of time and cost is incalculable. We all admit that this is a condition which can no longer be tolerated. For what would happen if this were to continue for another decade or two?

Greater Shanghai Gets the Best Advice.

Two years ago a plan was drawn up by the City Government of Greater Shanghai, and it was decided to begin the programme with the establishment of a New Civic Centre north-eastward of Kiangwan. The scheme thus drawn up includes also the creation of a new harbour and the building of a bridge across the Whangpoo River.

City planning experts of Europe and America were consulted, and the rough scheme was submitted to them for their criticism. The resulting plan is, therefore, the result of experts' unanimous opinion. In their proper order the various stages of the scheme will be brought into being. That the realization of such a scheme will prove to be of great value to this city is unquestionable.

Development Ahead.

The Whangpoo Harbour has served us well to this moment, but with the ever-increasing volume of shipping additional space must be found. The wharves now available are already overtaxed. They are situated too far from the entrance of the harbour to be economically efficient. A new harbour of sufficient size and more suitably located is needed. Such a place is found near Woosung. In its close proximity vast spaces on the east bank of the river is available for the building up of a commercial port. River traffic with the interior has been confined to the Woosung Kiang or Soochow Creek, which, at times, is so congested that the passage of boats is a painful process. The only solution is to divert part of this heavy traffic to the Wen-tsuoping creek near Woosung. This diversion can be rendered even more effective by connecting this creek with the Soochow creek by a new canal.

A NEW MOTOR YACHT

Messrs. John I. Thornycroft and Company, Limited, Southampton, have secured another order for a motor yacht, the second to be placed with them this month, making three ocean-going private yachts under construction in their yards. This latest order is for a 90-ft. vessel having a beam of 15 ft. 6 in., and a draught of 3 ft. The machinery will comprise two of the new types of Thornycroft RL 6 six-cylinder Diesel engines with reducing gears, each development 125 b.h.p.

long run to have something that was good and permanent, particularly when it was pleasing to the eye.

It had gradually been realized that a finely set page of text on a fine paper could be as attractive in its way as any picture. Spacing, proportion, well-selected type all went to form the perfect whole, and the cheapest of books could be made to look better in this way. It was of interest here to mention that *The Times* had broken away from tradition in this respect, with the cordial approval of the vast majority of its readers. With regard to advertising and posters, an advance had been made in producing something really good and dignified, compared with the cheap and noisy rubbish of days gone by.

They still had far to go, but the change had begun and would go on. The Royal Academy was fully alive to the necessity of encouraging industrial art. With a fresh awakening to the vital importance of industrial art, the time was opportune to go forward before it might be again too late. Fending a national movement, and the realization that to spend money on this object was not an extravagance but an economy, it might be well if the existing outside bodies could be

CHINA'S COAL DEPOSITS

Rich Source of Hidden Wealth Awaiting Development

Deposits in China.

There is a vast quantity of coal in China. In 1920, Mr. V. K. Ting, Director of the Geological Survey of China, stated that China would be able to keep the world supplied with 1,000,000,000 tons a year for a period of 1,000 years. In spite of this remarkable statement, however, until recent years China used to import more coal than she exported. This is due to the fact that, with the exception of mines under foreign control, and a few isolated Chinese mines, the methods of mining in China are very primitive. Most of the Chinese mines are surface mines, no shafts having been sunk at a much greater depth than 300 ft. The difficulty seems to be that, after reaching a depth of 300 feet, the crude pumps are unable to expel the water quick enough. The ventilation in these mines is also very bad. It is almost impossible for a miner to work under such conditions, as owing to the bad ventilation the gases cannot escape.

In Most Provinces.

Coal is found in nearly every province in China. The richest deposits are in Shansi, Chihli, Shantung and Hunan provinces, Shansi and Hunan being particularly rich in anthracite coal. Most of the mined coal of China is bituminous, a big tonnage of which is extracted from Chihli.

The main coal supplies come from those mines which are under, or partly under, foreign supervision. The principal foreign, or partly foreign, owned mines are those of the Kailan Mining Administration, whose coalfields are in the province of Chihli, and which have a daily output of some 15,000 tons of bituminous coal; the Pekin syndicate, Ltd., whose collieries are

at Chinghuachen in Honan province, and the South Manchurian Railway Company, who own the Fushan mines, which is a Japanese undertaking. There is no place in the world where there are such thick seams of coal to be found than in the Fushan mines.

In the South.

Anhui also produces coal, and in Fukien coal is so abundant that even the poorest people keep a fire burning night and day during the cold winter months. The provinces of Yunnan, Kweichow, Kwangsi, which is mined by native methods. The mining is mainly open cut, no shafts having been sunk of any great depth. A good yearly average of coal comes from the provinces of Hunan, Kiangsi, Hupeh, Szechwan, Kweichow and Shantung, but the province of Shansi is one of the richest, if not the richest in the whole of China.

Most of Shanghai's anthracite coal comes from the Hongay Mines of French Indo-China, and her bituminous coal from the Kailan collieries.

The Kailan District.

The coal mining concession is in the Kaping District of the province of Chihli, and the Company is fortunate to have the sea port of Chinwangtao, a distance of 50 miles away. The Ma Chia Ko mine has a daily output of 2,500 tons; the new mine of Chao Ko Chang, which has reached a depth of 900 feet, produces 5,500 tons daily, and the Linsi mine daily output of 14,500 tons.

The Hongay Coal Mines are also equipped with modern machinery. The two methods of mining are open cut and underground or shaft mining. The open cut is naturally used wherever possible as it is much cheaper. The mines are in Tonking and the coal is loaded at one of the two Hongay Ports for export.



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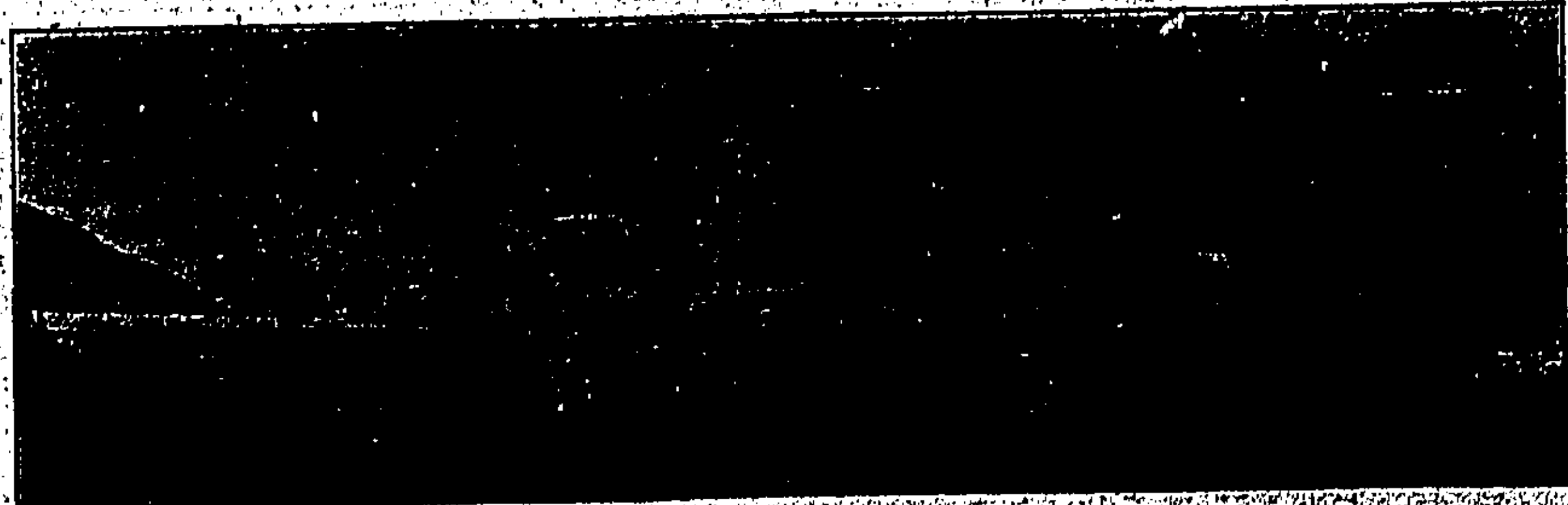
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AIR-MAIL NEWS FROM HOME

The Poem of the Empress of Japan. Dr. Kilgour's New Post. The Budget. Death of Major General J. R. Johnston. Biggest Electric Clock.

Speed Kings in "Air Cycles."

London, Jan. 3. Flying the new Lowe-Wyld 6 h.p. "air cycle" at Hanworth on Dec. 27, Mr. Kay Don, until recently holder of the world's motor-boat speed record, beat Flight-Lieut. G. H. Stainforth, holder of the world air speed record of 407 m.p.h. Races were also held between this slow plane and a horse. In one the horse won, and in the other Flight-Lieut. Stainforth beat the horse by 2-5 sec. only. In the air race between Mr. Kay Don and Flight-Lieut. Stainforth the two pilots were equally mounted and started level. The race was three laps each, less than a mile, round the aerodrome. Mr. Kay Don owed his victory (3 min. 23 sec. against his opponent's 3 min. 34 sec.) to his clever work at the turns. Flight-Lieut. Stainforth's greater familiarity with high-speed heavy aircraft led him to adopt the widening method essential with the large aeroplanes, but unnecessary in a very light machine, which can turn easily and with very little banking in a small radius.

The Poem of the Empress of Japan.

Until recently Queen Marie of Roumania, who once wrote novels under the pseudonym "Carmen Sylva," was the world's only literary Queen. Now the Roumanian Royal novelist must share that distinction with the Empress of Japan. We hear that the Empress Nagako, who is 20 years old, and who, like many high-born Japanese women, is accomplished in the arts of poetry and painting, has just composed an ode dedicated to the lepers of Japan. The Imperial poem, by command of the Emperor Hirohito, is to be recited in all the leper hospitals in the country.

Countess Asks for Licence to Beg.

Countess Karoline Cziraky, once a leader of the wealthy Hapsburg Imperial aristocracy in Vienna and Budapest, her brother-in-law having been a Chamberlain to the Emperor Francis Joseph, on Dec. 24, formally applied to the Budapest police for a licence to beg in the streets. She is completely destitute. She is the second wife of the late Count Johann Cziraky, whose smart equipage, decorated with scarlet and drawn by four horses, was a well-known sight in both capitals.

Dr. Kilgour's New Post.

The Rev. Dr. R. Kilgour who is retiring from the British and Foreign Bible Society under the limit of 65, has been appointed officiating chaplain to the Scots Guards and other Church of Scotland (and Presbyterian) troops in the London district. He succeeds the Rev. Alexander Macrae, who held the office for 32 years. Dr. Kilgour takes over his new duties on January 1. During the war he served as chaplain to the new battalions of the London Scottish when they were in training at Richmond Park.

The Budget.

A good outlook for the Budget shows in the revenue figures for the period April 1 to Dec. 24, which reveal that the deficit was lower by £23,374,307 than at the corresponding date last year.

Five-Seater Autogyro.

The Air Ministry has ordered a five seater autogyro flying machine, which is to be fitted with a Panther 500 horse-power engine. This will be the most powerful and the biggest machine of its class. The new machine will accommodate six persons.

Death of Major-General J. R. Johnston.

Major-General James Robert Johnston, O. B., who died at Worthing on Christmas Day, aged 73, took a prominent part in the relief of the Pekin Legations during the North China Expedition. Born in 1859, he joined the Royal Marine Light Infantry in 1876. In the Egyptian campaign of 1882, he was adjutant of the battalion com-

manded by Major French, afterwards Lord Ypres. Later he did police work at Alexandria under Lord Charles Beresford. In 1900 he served in H.M.S. Centurion in the North China Expedition and took a leading part in the storming of the Tsingtao Arsenal. He was frequently mentioned in British and American dispatches, and in addition to being made a C. B., and receiving the China Medal, he was awarded the Second Class Cross of the Royal Crown Order of Prussia. He retired in 1920.

The Hidden "Eye."

Reuter reports that hidden cameras have been installed as an experiment in some offices in Chicago to take moving pictures of unsuspecting workers. When the pictures are shown in slow motion any slackness can be detected. The cameras are so well hidden that no typist can be sure whether her employer has decided to make the experiment or not.

Policemen as A.D.C.'s.

Two Civic Guards and both prominent Irish speakers have been appointed A.D.C.'s to Mr. Donal Buckley, the Governor-general of the Irish Free State. Mr. Buckley is himself a retired tradesman. He has announced his preference to be known as "Seneschal" instead of Governor-general, and he declined to live in the Viceregal Lodge.

Biggest Electric Clock.

A huge electric clock, the largest of its kind in the United Kingdom, has been erected on the front of Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London. The face of the clock is 33 ft. in height, which is 104 ft. longer than that of Big Ben. The minute hand from heel to toe is 17 ft. or 6 ft. longer than Big Ben's, and it travels over three miles a day, or at the rate of more than 1,000 miles per annum. The mechanism is contained in a box only 3 ft. wide, 1 ft. from back to front, and 18 in. high. The clock never requires winding, being worked directly by electricity from a power station, and the hands and numerals are illuminated at night. (The clock is to advertise Messrs. Fulford's Bile Beans, manufacturers of Zain Buk and Peps) I. O. Urquhart.

Sir Joseph Duveen and Hull.

It will not be surprising if Sir Joseph Duveen elects to adopt a title on his well-merited elevation to the peerage—which will have an association with Hull, where he was born 63 years ago, and of which city he is proud to be a freeman. In fact, the first of his art benefactions—the value of which must amount to nearly half-a-million sterling—was the gift of Edward Stott's "Good Samaritan" to the art gallery of his native city on the site of which had been his father's first place of business on landing from Meppel in Holland. The worship of the memory of his parents is one of the new peer's abiding virtues, and his intimate friends know that he never grows weary of counting his debts to them—especially his mother, who was the true helpmate of her husband.

Mr. H. W. Nevinston to Marry.

Miss Evelyn Sharp. The journalist author and war correspondent, Mr. Henry W. Nevinston, is to be married about the middle of January to Miss Evelyn Sharp, journalist and authoress.

"Barter Fair" Doing Well.

Lovers of art and also artists are doing excellently at the Barter Fair now being held at the Porte de Versailles. Artists are exchanging their pictures for goods or services. Last year business of the value of about £3,200 was done, but this year the Fair has been even more successful. No money changes hands. One artist who is much in need of medical attention has given a picture to a surgeon in payment for an operation which he is shortly to undergo. (Continued at foot of next column)

CONTINENTAL LETTER

THE FRENCH BUDGET: GERMAN'S SILVER COINAGE: SEVERE GOVERNMENT IN POLAND: LUCERNE'S WAGNER MUSEUM

PARIS

An Acrimonious Debate.

Paris, January 13.—The rapidly increasing opposition to the Minister of Finance, M. Cheron's drastic scheme for balancing the budget is manifesting itself among all classes of the populace, but particularly amongst the civil servants who are up in arms against any further cut in their salaries and threaten to strike.

However, it is understood, that even through the negotiations are for the moment broken off, Government quarters anticipate that they will be taken up again in the course of to-day.

According to several evening papers M. Cheron is prepared to abandon the salary cut and would instead, as proposed by the Socialist leader Leon Blum, pare down the army estimates and establish a state lottery to provide the badly needed funds.

The Minister of Posts, M. Laurent-Eynac, and Minister of Economy, M. Demonceau, are reported to press for such a solution and in the course of an acrimonious debate within the Chamber last night repudiated their earlier assent to M. Cheron's scheme, indicating at the same time their intention to resign should the Finance Minister persist in the proposed salary cuts.

The Unemployed.

Paris, Jan. 14.—France's unemployed at the end of the first week of January totalled 234,000, representing an increase of 10,000 over the previous week. However, these official figures are generally considered as unreliable inasmuch as the alien unemployed workers are not included. The actual total is, according to press estimates, nearly 1,000,000.

BERLIN

Silver Coinage.

Berlin, Jan. 14.—The Government of the Reich will discontinue the minting of silver coins of which at present 1,600,000,000 marks are in circulation. In a statement to this effect Minister of Finance Count Schwerin-Korsik declared that, contrary to the rumours circulating in the Press, the Government would not avail itself of its right to issue additional hard-money to the amount of 300,000,000 Marks. At present the Minister added, the vaults of the Reichsbank are clogged with silver coins and the issuing of new coins would necessitate a reorganization of the present system including the disappearance of the unwieldy Five-Mark pieces which, while in size, equalling 1 silver-dollar, are actually worth 3 silver dollars.

DESSAU

Big Order for 'Planes.

Dessau, Jan. 14.—"Lufttransport," the big German air-trunk corporation, has given to the Junkers works here an order valued at 2,000,000 Marks for the early delivery of a number of airplanes which are to be put into the company's services.

WARSAW

Death Sentences.

Warsaw, Jan. 14.—As many as 350 death sentences have been executed in Poland during the past five years, according to a speech made by the leader of the opposition in the Sejm's Legal Committee in connection with his demand that the state of siege now in force throughout the country be abrogated. The motion was, however, rejected by the government majority so that the present state of affairs will continue.

LUCERNE

Richard Wagner's House.

Lucerne, January 13.—The municipality decided to-day to convert the House Trichen here, in which Richard Wagner lived for some time during a period of great stress, into a Wagner Museum which is to be opened on February 13, the day when 50 years ago the great composer died in Venice.

An amount of 148,000 francs has been set aside by the municipality for the purpose of reconsecrating the house and to furnish it with Richard Wagner relics.

of Chablais every day for a year. Other exhibitors have sold works to restaurant keepers in exchange for dinner coupons.

With M. G. Bernard Shaw at Sea.

Mr. Shaw, who is taking part in the world cruise of the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Britain, climbed Mount Vesuvius, when the ship called at Naples, and later, when visiting Pompeii, he said: "No wonder God overwhelmed it with dust and ashes; I hope He will do so again." Mr. Shaw, walking the deck at the liner, bristly and refuses to give anyone his autograph. He says the Empress of Britain is the only place where he can write peacefully. When asked if what he is writing during the cruise is a work of fiction, he remarked that it is a work of fact.

THE SATOCHU CANAL

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT TAKES CONTROL

BIG FAMINE RELIEF SCHEME

Peiping, Jan. 5.—An interesting ceremony took place at Kueihua yesterday morning when the Satochu Irrigation Canal was turned over by the Chinese International Famine Relief Commission to the Suiyuan Provincial Government and by the latter to the Minshenchu Irrigation Association.

Major O. J. Todd, Chief Engineer of the China International Famine Relief Commission, who left for Kueihua on December 30, represented the commission at the ceremony in his dual capacity as chief engineer and field manager for the canal project. Mr. Feng Hsi, Commissioner of Reconstruction of the Suiyuan Provincial Government, took over the canal on behalf of his province.

The Supervisory Body.

The Minshenchu Irrigation Association will henceforward administer the canal. Its boards directors are composed of three representatives each of the China International Famine Relief Commission, the Suiyuan Provincial Government and the Suiyuan public. The executive head of the association is Mr. T. New, formerly secretary of the Rural Improvement of the Commission, who will have his headquarters at Kueihua.

Over 40 Miles Long.

Built in 1929 as the result of an agreement between the Commission and the Suiyuan Provincial Government, the canal was formally dedicated in June the following year. The main canal is over 40 miles long and has no less than 14 lateral canals. The total cost of the project is estimated to exceed \$1,000,000, the greater portion of which came from the China Famine Relief, Inc., U.S.A. The intake of the canal is at Tengchow on the Yellow River and next to Paotouchen, the terminus of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway.

HYGIENE IN THE FAR EAST

DUTCH EAST INDIES SYSTEM DESCRIBED

In the course of a lecture, entitled "Hygiene in the Far East," which he delivered in London on November 1 last under the auspices of the Chadwick Public Lecture Trust, Professor Kielstra, of Leyden University, Holland, gave an account of the work of the Public Health Service in the Netherlands East Indies.

The present organization, which originated in 1894, stated the lecturer, consisted of a large staff of doctors, assistants and vaccinators, partly European and partly Indian, spread over all the islands and an establishment of modern laboratories for experimental work.

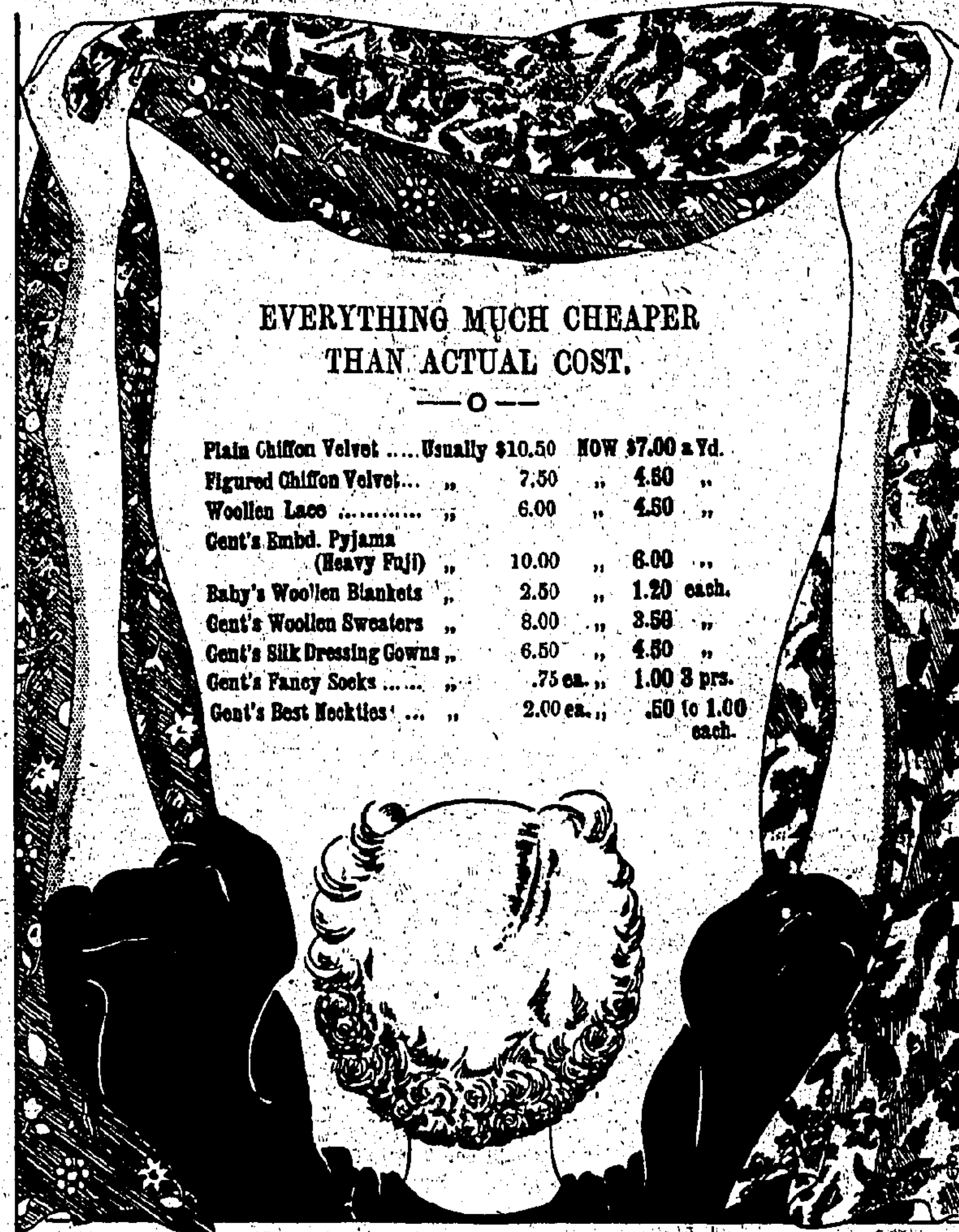
After speaking on the prejudices of the indigenous population and on the progress so far made under difficulties, Professor Kielstra concluded that the Public Health Service should confine its work to such general hygienic measures as the draining of swamps, the regulating of rivers, and the improvement of housing conditions until ethnological and social observations showed that the indigenous population was ripe for more individual medical treatment.—Engineering.

CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO.

SATISFACTORY DIVIDENDS DECLARED

The results disclosed by the report of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company for the 12 months ended June 30 are decidedly satisfactory. Net earning have increased from 247,948 to 2168,636, and the dividend is raised from 2 1/2 to 7 1/2 per cent., both free of tax. This favourable outcome of a year which was marked by a further deterioration in trade conditions in China was due to the restoration of normal transport facilities on the Peiping-Liaoning Railway—the line which serves the coal mines in which the company is interested—to larger sales of coal, and to reduced expenditure. Moreover, the company also benefited in making remittances from China from a rise in the average rate of exchange from 11-11-30d. for 1930-31 to 1s. 2 1/2-16d. The sum deducted for income-tax, too, was smaller at 271,795, against 296,090. A feature of the balance-sheet is the large cash holding—namely, 2551,309, current liabilities amounting to only 2168,000. Conditions in the current year have therefore been less favourable owing to exceptional high competition rates, but the company has managed to maintain its position and the interest on the loan which will meet this situation.

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EVERYTHING MUCH CHEAPER THAN ACTUAL COST.

Plain Chiffon Velvet	Usually \$10.50	NOW \$7.00 a Yd.
Figured Chiffon Velvet	7.50	4.50
Woolen Lace	6.00	4.50
Gent's Embd. Pyjama (Heavy Fuli)	10.00	6.00
Baby's Woolen Blankets	2.50	1.20 each.
Gent's Woolen Sweaters	8.00	3.50
Gent's Silk Dressing Gowns	6.50	4.50
Gent's Fancy Socks	.75 ea.	1.00 3 prs.
Gent's Best Neckties	2.00 ea.	.50 to 1.00 each.

HUNDREDS OF SPECIAL BARGAINS

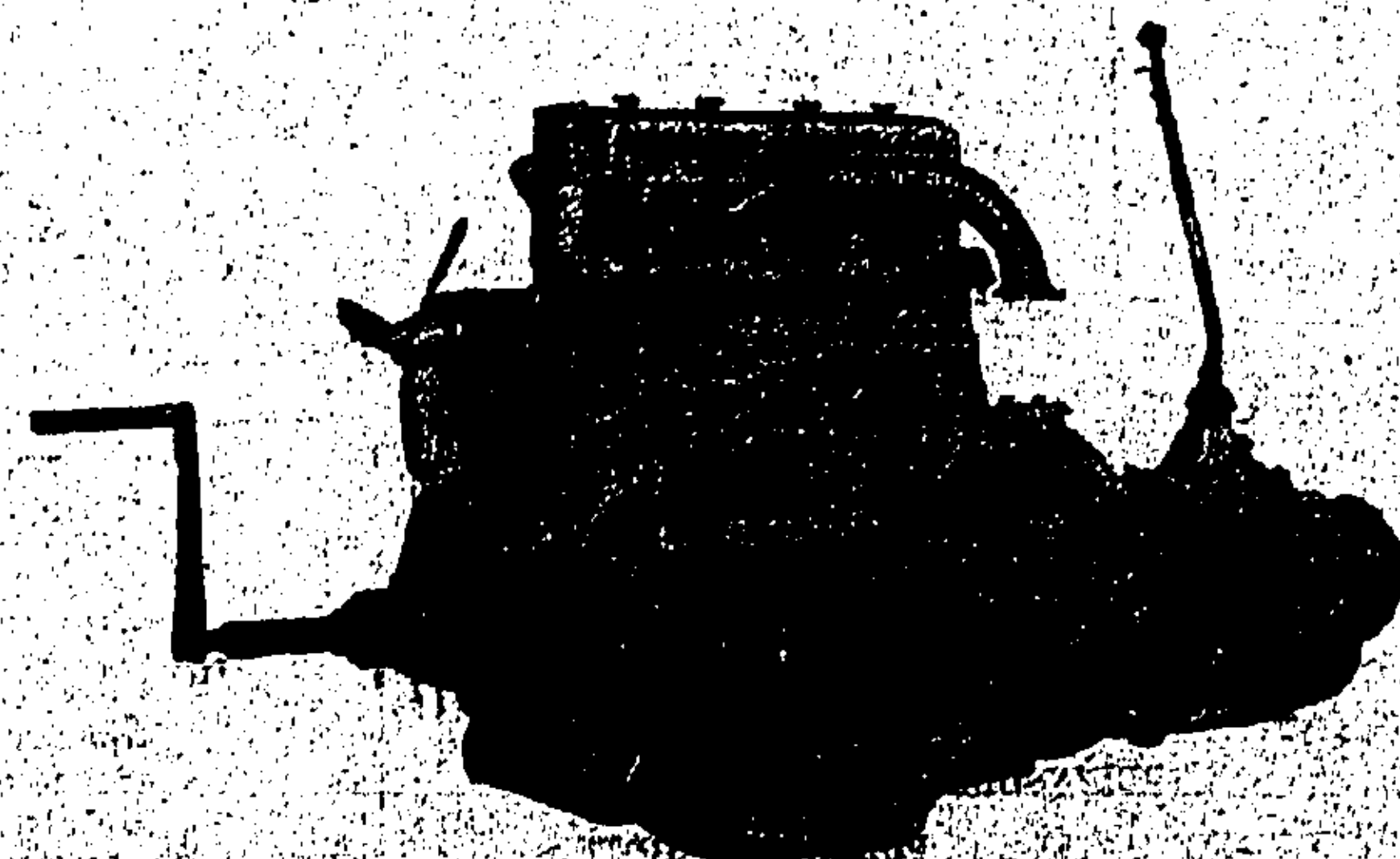
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China Building—Queen's Road Central.

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for VEHICLE AND LIGHT MARINE WORK ARE NOW AVAILABLE



Marine Engines—Models from 9 B.H.P. upwards.
Vehicle Engines—Models of 36.1 H.P.—4 cylinders.
(R.A.C. Ratings) " " 54.2 H.P.—6 cylinders.

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John I. Thornycroft & Co., Limited
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Telephone 8472

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ST. FRANCIS HOTEL.

Moderate Monthly and Daily Rates.

A great variety of dishes served in dining room and restaurant 1st Floor, at popular prices. Delicatessen a speciality. Watch for daily suggestions on our notice board at Hotel entrance.

Telephones: 26624 & 26635.

Cables: FRANKO.

Manager, J. C. E. Rye.

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TAKE QUEEN'S RD., WESTBOUND BUS.
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ANDERSON'S

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.

**RKO-RADIOS
MAGNIFICENT
SOUTH SEA
SPECTACLE.**



**KING VIDOR'S
BIRD OF PARADISE**

with
**Dolores Del Rio
and Joel McCrea**
John Halliday, Creighton
Cheney, Richard "Boots"
Bartolucci, Bert Roach, David
C. Schick, Executive Producer.
RKO-RADIO Picture

SHOWING TO-MORROW

**STRICTLY
DISHONORABLE**



She met the "Great
Lover" in the heart of
Broadway and then
she didn't want to go
home!

with
**PAUL PUKAS
SIDNEY FOX
LEWIS STONE**
in Brock Pemberton's
amazingly successful
stage hit by Preston
Sturges.
Directed by
JOHN STAHL.

"People Who Matter"

**PEOPLE WHO
MATTER**, to the
advertiser are the
people who can
afford to buy his
goods. Most of
these people buy
and read the

Hong Kong Daily Press.

**TO-DAY AT THE
CINEMA**

HONG KONG
King's. "Sob Sister."
Queen's. "Skyscraper Souls."
Central. "Bird of Paradise."
Oriental. "Bring 'em Back Alive."
World. "Men Like These."


KOWLOON
Star. "The Squaw Man."
Majestic. "Lady and Gent."

COMING
King's. "Young America."
"Trouble in Paradise."
"Sky Devils."
"Horse Feathers."
Queen's. "A Honeymoon Adventure."
"Pack Up Your Troubles."
"Kismet."
Central. "Strictly Dishonorable."
"Girl Crazy."
"Tom Brown of Culver."
"Thark."
State's Attorney.
Sunny Side Up.
Star. "Pina."
"Sunshine Susie."
"Cuban Love Song."
World. "Tarzan the Ape Man."

CANTON CINEMAS
Tai Tak. "Big Money."
Sun Kwok Man. "The Lost Squadron."
Wing Hon. "Love Me To-night."
Chung Wah. "The Trial of Vivienne Ware."

**TO-DAY
ONLY**
At 2.30, 5.10
& 7.15 Only

KING'S THEATRE
HONGKONG'S FINEST CINEMA




**RIVALS BY DAY...
SWEETHEARTS AT NIGHT!**
Both of them afraid to let
love come before their jobs

**SOB
SISTER** ROMANCE OF A
GIRL REPORTER

**JAMES
DUNN** WITH **LINDA
WATKINS**
MOLLY O'DAY, MINNA GOMBELL, HOWARD PHILLIPS.
A FOX PICTURE.

TO-MORROW

**The Heart
Of Youth..**
revealed in Frank
Borzage's master
production!



**YOUNG
AMERICA**
FOX
PICTURE
Tracy
KENTON
Conlon

**SAILOR'S TRAGIC
DEATH**
BODY FOUND ON STAIR-
CASE LANDING


Seaman S. E. Saadlin of the
U.S.S. Asheville was found dead on
the first floor landing of No. 99,
Johnson Road, at an early hour
yesterday morning. Foul play was
at first suspected as the deceased
had a fractured skull, but a care-
ful examination by Dr. H. S. Ebbie
revealed that this was not the case.
It was assumed by the Police after
enquiries, that the deceased had
been riding in a ricksha when he
fell out and injured his skull. He
apparently tried to go up the stair-
case of the house and collapsed in
a dying condition at the top of the
first flight.

**WEEK-END RADIO
PROGRAMMES**
BROADCAST BY Z.B.W.
ON 355 METRES

11 to 11.30 a.m.—Stock and ex-
change quotations, weather re-
port, etc.
11.30 a.m.—Chinese recorded pro-
gramme.
12.30 p.m.—European programme of
Victor and H.M.V. records.
1 p.m.—Local time and weather
report.
1.15 p.m.—A relay of the Hong
Kong Hotel Orchestra by cou-
tesy of the management. (Dur-
ing the intervals recorded music
will be broadcast from the
Studio.)
1.30 p.m.—Rugby Press news, select-
ed London and New York stock
quotations, etc.
2.15 p.m.—Close down.
4 to 7 p.m.—Chinese programme.
7 to 11.30 p.m.—European pro-
gramme.
7 p.m.—Selected London and New
York stock quotations, etc.
7.15 to 8 p.m.—Gilbert and Sullivan
selections.
8 p.m.—Local time and weather
report.
8.03 to 8.45 p.m.—Variety.
8.45 to 9.30 p.m.—A concert.
9.30 to 11.30 p.m.—Dance music.
10.30 p.m.—Rugby mid-day Press
news.
11.30 p.m.—Close down.
All records in the above Euro-
pean programmes are supplied by
Messrs. MoCrie & Co.
The Studio programme between
5.30 and 7 p.m. may, on any day,
be replaced by a relay from England,
if reception of the latter happens
to be good.

SUNDAY.
10 to 11 a.m.—A relay of the Ser-
vice from St. Joseph's Church.
11 a.m. to 12.15 p.m.—A relay of
the Service from St. Paul's
Church (Chinese). Preacher—
The Bishop of Victoria.
12.15 to 2 p.m.—Chinese recorded
programme.
1 p.m.—Local time and weather
report.
2 p.m.—Close down.
7 to 10 p.m.—European programme.
7 to 8 p.m.—A programme of re-
cords from Z.B.W.'s Library.
8.30 to 10 p.m.—A relay of the
Hewell's Dance Orchestra from
the "Hong Kong Hotel Roof
Garden" by courtesy of the
Management. (During the in-
tervals recorded music will be
broadcast from the Studio.)
10 p.m.—Close down.

QUEEN TIFARI
FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20 p.m.



with
**WARREN
WILLIAM**
the screen's new
idol and this
great cast:
Maureen
O'Sullivan
Gregory Hatoff
Anita Page
Verree
Teasdale
Norman
Foster
George
Barber
Jean
Herholt

MOVIE NEWS

Pictures In Hong Kong.

"YOUNG AMERICA"
YOUTH HAS ITS CHANCE IN
THE LEAD

Tommy Conlon, Fox Films' new
juvenile actor who plays his first
featured role as the boy-hero of
"Young America," got his real start
by impersonating someone else. His
selection to be James Dunn's se-
quences of "Over the Hill" marked
his rise from unimportant bits
to real parts.

A genuine "war baby," Tommy
was born in Philadelphia on the
same day that his father enlisted
with the Marines, and some years
later came to California with his
parents. In 1924 he had his first
taste of screen work in a fire-fight-
ing serial thriller being made at
Universal, and subsequently ap-
peared in a Buffalo Bill serial made at
the same studio.

When the elder Conlon returned
to Philadelphia for an operation,
young Tommy grew lonesome and,
despite family apprehension, in-
sisted on going back to see him. So
the eight-year-old lad made the
trip entirely alone and was granted
the unique privilege of a bed in
the naval hospital next to his fa-
ther.

With the father's recovery, they
went back to California and Tommy
resumed his precarious screen car-
eer. After various ups and downs
Director Henry King chose him for
the "Over the Hill" role. This in
turn won him the part of Marie
Dressler's son in "Caught Short,"
and roles in "Charlie Chan's
Chance" and "She Wanted a Mil-
lionaire."

Meanwhile the Fox organization
had for some time held the screen
rights to Fred Ballard's play,
"Young America," but was unable
to find a boy with the right degree
of manliness and appearance for
the juvenile lead. Then young
Tommy was found to fit perfectly,
and his performance in the picture
is said to promise a brilliant fu-
ture for him.

Just turning fourteen and in his
second year of high school, Tommy
has an excellent athletic record. He
plays end on his school football
team, is a crack swimmer and
diver, a fine basketball player, and
last year won a certificate as an
all-around athlete. He is a devotee
of O. Henry, but, he says, is much
too busy to have any time for girls.
Spencer Tracy, Doris Kenyon,
Beryl Mercer and Ralph Bellamy
have the "grown-up" leads in
"Young America," which comes to
the King's Theatre next Sunday.
(Continued at foot of next column)

"SOB SISTER"
AT THE KING'S
STORY OF TWO REPORTERS

"Sob Sister," which is showing
at the King's Theatre to-day, is a
story of two reporters, a girl and
a boy, who are lovers off-duty and
rivals on duty.

The picture starts with the girl
reporter getting one over the boy
in a murder story. Later when
meeting socially, after they had
finished their assignments, they were
at once attracted to one another,
and eventually confess their love.
Just at the moment when the girl
decides to relinquish her position
in order to be married, a misun-
derstanding arises and they part-
ed.

The girl then returns to her job,
and in a kidnapping case, to which
both the boy and the girl are duly
assigned by their respective papers,
the girl is kidnapped while at-
tempting to ruse the gangsters' love.
Just at the moment when the girl
decides to get a story for her
paper, but she is eventually found
by the boy, with the help of the
police, and all ends happily.

James Dunn as the boy reporter
was his usual self in this picture,
and was ably supported by Linda
Watkins as his news rival. Minna
Gombell, who did so splendidly in
"Bad Girl," was also featured. The
picture makes very good entertain-
ment.

**"A HONEYMOON
ADVENTURE"**

For "A Honeymoon Adventure"
the Queen's offering to-morrow,
the London Midland and Scottish Rail-
way rendered every assistance they
could. They allowed Basil Dean,
the producer of the picture, full
facilities for filming the famous
Royal Scot during its record mile
a minute dash from Edinburgh to
London, and permitted its arrival
at its destination to be filmed. This
is the first time a London railway
terminus has appeared in an En-
glish film and these scenes do much
to lend an air of authenticity to
the whole story.

Frank Borzage directed the produc-
tion with William Conselman writ-
ing the screen play and dialogue.
The supporting cast includes Beulah
Padden, Dawn O'Day, Raymond
Borzone and Robert Rompage.

"CONGRESS DANCES"
A Triumph for U.F.A.
Company

YESTERDAY'S PREVIEW

"Congress Dances," which was
shown by invitation to a few privi-
leged people yesterday in the small
theatre of the British Film Dis-
tribution Company is, I believe,
the first U.F.A. production to be
shown in Hong Kong. It makes one
realise very forcibly that the time
when Hollywood could, with
justice, claim to be the centre of
the film world is passing. British
companies have, to a large extent,
copied American methods and
technique; only the tradition of
British acting has stood firm and
is the rock on which the success of
English films is built. But U.F.A.
bring something new to the screen
—spontaneity.

American pictures are polished,
often so highly polished that even
the bright shining of the stars is
eclipsed in the general glittering
perfection. British films sometimes
show a lamentable lack of finish,
and are never quite so "slick" as
the Hollywood productions. But
"Congress Dances" is alive.

Did you hear the cheering of the
crowds in "The Phantom Presi-
dent," the chattering of the people
in "Sunshine Susie's" beer gar-
den? The former was almost sym-
phonic in its perfection of timing
and volume, the latter obviously
stage "crowd conversation" done
to the order "now talk among
yourselves, laugh, move about a
little—but watch for Susie's en-
trance and don't spoil her cue."
In "Congress Dances," the crowd
really talk and laugh and ramp—
they are living people not stage
extras! This probably made things
much harder for the director—but
so very much more convincing for
the audience.

The Keynote of the Film.
That is, I think, the key-note of
"Congress Dances," its aliveness.
We have had so many films about
the "Gay Viennese," but never
having been lucky enough to visit
Vienna—I never really believed
they were gay till yesterday after-
noon. When I saw Christel and
her friends fighting for a handker-
chief, and also the beer garden and
ball room scenes I realised why it
was that Vienna has seemed the
ideal setting for any producer of
a musical comedy of stage or
screen.

"Congress Dances" is a musical
comedy with an historical founda-
tion and a Ruritanian love affair,
and is utterly delightful.

Lillian Harvey's Success.
The leading part, that of Christel
the charming assistant in a
glove shop, is played by Lillian
Harvey. Conrad Veidt has the
part of Metternich, the all-power-
ful diplomat who hopes to man-
ipulate the Congress to suit his own
schemes. It is hoped to show
"Congress Dances" during Febru-
ary, though the name of the the-
atre which will have to screen this
delightful film is still a secret.
Those of us who saw it yesterday
will watch eagerly for the announce-
ment of its coming, and there is
no doubt in any of our minds that
the rest of Hong Kong will enjoy
"Congress Dances" as much as
we did.

E.M.B.

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TAKE ANY TRAIN OR HAPPY VALLEY BUS
4 SHOWS
DAILY
2.30-5.15
7.15-9.30

TO-DAY ONLY
A Thousand Tons of Terror
Created the
Jungle



**BRING 'EM
BACK ALIVE**
RKO-RADIO Picture Produced by Val
Brown Corp. Directed by Otto E. Brown
American, English and
Spanish Adventure

STARTING TO-MORROW
Hear them cry and
Beauty Chord Sing—
"TURN ON
THE HEAT"



SUNNY SIDE UP
JANET GAYNOR
CHARLES FARRELL
with DAVID BUTLER
and a VILLAGE

**YOUR LAST CHANCE TO
SEE THE MIGHTIEST
THRILLER EVER MADE**
1000 SENSATIONS!

MAJESTIC THEATRE
Nathan Road, Kowloon Tel. 57222.
TO-DAY ONLY.
At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

**JUST FOR A FEW
ROTTEN DOLLARS.**
You'd sell the kid to
that finished you!



**LADY AND
GENT**
George
BANCROFT
Wynne
Gibson

TO-MORROW
The BRITISH
THRILL-A-MINUTE
DRAMA!



**HONEYMOON
ADVENTURE**
with
**BENITA HUME
HAROLD HUTH
PETER HANNEN**

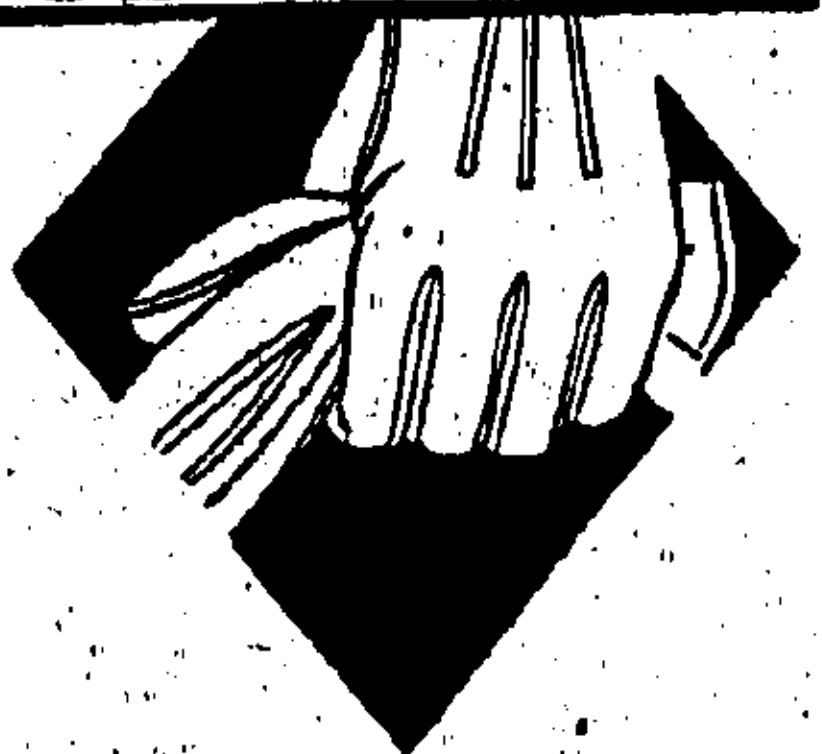
STAR THEATRE
FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.



**WARNER BAXTER
and
ELEANOR BOARDMAN**
"The Squaw Man"

AT THE
WORLD TO-DAY
**MEN LIKE
THESE**

GLOVES...



CHAMOIS LEATHER
Button wrist or Slip-on.

REAL BUCKSKIN
Hand sewn—3 colours

GREY SUEDE

TAN CAPE LEATHER

DENT'S ENGLISH FABRIC
in Grey—and Chamois.

Prices from \$5.50 pair
Less 10% discount for cash.

MACKINTOSH'S LTD
MENS WEAR SPECIALISTS

SIR ROBERT HO TUNG ON THRIFT

(Continued from Page 1.)

need mention only such names as Dr. Wang Chung-wei, Mr. Lo Wei Kan, and the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen. (Applause.)

Advice to Students.

Now boys on an occasion like this there are many things on which I can give you a little advice or suggestion based on my own experiences in life, such as hard-work, honesty, perseverance and so forth; but I am going to confine myself to two things only. The first thing which I would advise you is to cultivate the habit of thrift. You may say to me that this is not a virtue which is in most need of encouragement among young students whose pocket money is generally hardly sufficient for their needs. You may take it from me that no sum is too small to be saved and no one is too young to save it for the future. I started saving when I was a boy of ten. My mother used to give me three cash a day for lunch and without failure, I saved one by dropping it into a clay cash box. (Laughter.) (Sir Robert then explained in Chinese these few lines for the benefit of the junior boys.) Of course, I started to save in larger sums after I started in life, and I can tell you now that I seldom felt happier in my life than when I had saved my first \$300. I felt a sense of self-satisfaction and security that was really soothing. It is through the savings and accumulation of such small sums that an individual of ordinary means can meet his emergencies, fulfil his responsibilities, and gradually build up the foundations of a capital which he can utilize as soon as a lucrative opportunity presents itself. Apart from my personal experience, I may tell you that the same advice was constantly given to youngsters by my great friend, the late Capt. Robert Dollar. From the "Memoirs of Robert Dollar," a copy of which was presented to me by that shipping magnate, you will read how he attributed to his habit of frugality the huge fortune he built up in his later life. Practice, therefore, frugality and condemn extravagance and waste of any kind.

Patriotism.

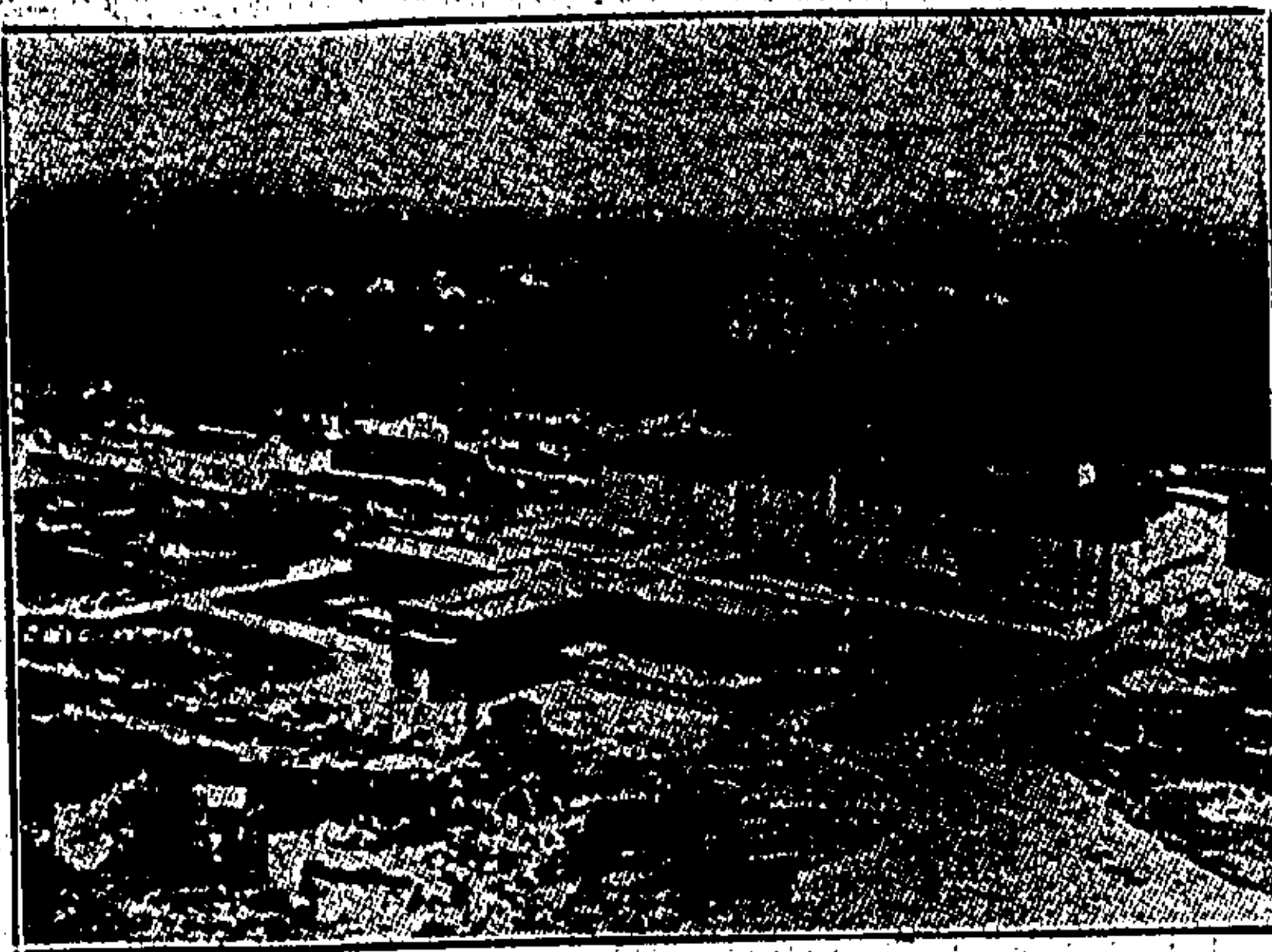
Now the second thing on which I am going to lay stress to-day is patriotism. In recent years most of the students in China have developed an intense patriotism for their country which I feel sure, commands admiration from all China's well-wishers. But if you allow me to offer a little suggestion or advice in this connection I would say this:—By all means take an interest in the political affairs of your country while in school, but do not take any active part in them until you have acquired the necessary learning, and built the basis of noble character, and of public spirit, which shows itself in true citizenship. (Applause.) You must first of all prove yourselves worthy to be a part of a mighty Republic. You can best prepare yourself in your school days while your minds are plastic, and while your hearts are enthusiastic. You can hold up before you the great ideal, you can fire your hearts with love for your motherland, you can learn to understand the past of your country in order that you may contribute to her greater future, and you can encourage one another to love to work for your country in order that she may occupy her rightful place in the family of nations. (Applause.) Avail therefore, of this grand opportunity which this College offers you. Realize what you—boys now, you are the coming citizens of your country, boys for the moment, you will be the guardians of China in the near future. (Applause.) There is a great task, a great mission, before you. So prepare yourselves while in school, draw off your faculties, develop your intellectual and moral powers, strengthen yourselves physically, mentally, and spiritually, and go forth at the end of your College career useful, patriotic, enlightened gentlemen, full of life, full of vigour, full of energy, and full of delight in your young life to take up the burden of the work for your country and incidentally for the world. (Applause.)

Ladies and Gentlemen: I think I shall not delay you much longer. Once more I congratulate your Headmaster and the school staff on the success of another year's work. Once more, I congratulate the successful boys on winning prizes, and I wish you all a very happy Chinese New Year holiday. I understand your Chinese New Year holiday does not begin till Monday, but in memory of this happy occasion, I am going to ask your Headmaster to give you a holiday to-morrow. (Loud applause.)

HEADMASTER'S REPORT

In his report, the Headmaster said, after a long and arduous year, the maximum number of boys on the roll was 107, with an average attendance of 85. The school has been very successful in its work, and the boys have shown a marked improvement in their studies.

WHERE CELEBRATED GERMAN FILMS ARE MADE



Above is an aerial view of the great Ufa Studios at Neubabelsberg, a suburb of Berlin, described as the Hollywood of Germany. In the interesting article below details are given of the great organization.

WONDERS OF CITY OF UFA

A EUROPEAN HOLLYWOOD

FOURTEEN HUGE STUDIOS

In view of the fact that several films produced by the world-famous Ufa organization of Germany, are to be shown soon in Hong Kong, the following article gives a description of the Ufa studios and makes interesting reading.

To make a tour of the "City of Ufa" is an unforgettable experience. The "City," properly speaking, is the town of Neubabelsberg, a suburb of Berlin, but part of it, an older quarter, is situated at Tempelhof, somewhat nearer the Capital. The total area occupied is 380,000 square metres and every month the city grows bigger and bigger. At present it contains 14 huge studios, so arranged that the production of a number of full feature films may be undertaken simultaneously, and the various stages can accommodate 2,500 people at one time. With such facilities it is not surprising to learn that Ufa is producing over 70 per cent. of the films being made in Germany.

The Ufa organization was one of the first to realize the tremendous possibilities of the cinema in educational work, and at Neubabelsberg there are two special stages, and biological sections, with laboratories, for microscopic and other scientific film work. Amongst the equipment in this department is an automatic time-condenser camera which is used in the production of educational films showing the process of plant growth, and a zoo stocked with numerous domestic and wild animals.

It is an amazing experience to make a tour of this city. In passing from one studio to another the visitor has a feeling of kaleidoscopic unreality, of being a member of a kingdom composed of wood and plaster, paint and tin-plate, on which 1,500 massive arc lamps pour streams of dazzling light. Leaving the cosy boudoir of a lady of fashion you suddenly step into the pompous ballroom of a palace of the time of Napoleon or Frederick the Great, or Nicholas the First. A little beyond is found a fantastic Greek arch and small villages on the slopes of mountains in the Caucasus. Beyond these

one encounters a perfect maze of trenches, redoubts, and barbed wire, painful reminders of the Great War.

Property Shops.

And the "property" shops! To get an adequate idea of them one must try to imagine a combination of a museum and a departmental store. Here appears to be everything from the proverbial pin to a life-size model of an elephant that waggles its ears and moves with an ambling gait. Things ancient and modern, furniture and dress and whatnots that belong to the age of Akhenaton, Pericles and Alexander side by side with those of our own time. It is overwhelming. There are, for instance, 10,000 pieces of furniture, 8,000 costumes, 2,000 wigs, 1,000 hats and 3,000 "oddments." But at the back of this seeming jumble is perfect order. Each article is so carefully classified and catalogued that it can almost instantly be placed at the disposal of a Director. This order and method, indeed, is everywhere strikingly evident in the Ufa studios. James R. Quirk, editor of "Photo-play," the leading American film magazine, recently said after a visit to Neubabelsberg: "The outstanding merit of the Ufatone studios is the feeling of absolute security and confidence emanating from the entire organization. In regard to well-balanced working methods, calmness, and ease of the entire production proceedings, Neubabelsberg cannot be equalled by any studio I have so far seen."

On Wednesday of each week the doors of the Ufa Studios are thrown open to certain privileged visitors and on this day one may listen to a veritable babel of languages. Here assemble all sorts of people from places near and remote, newspaper men, authors, and play-wrights, actors, diplomats, and princes, and it is odd to notice their reactions which alternate rapidly between bewilderment and fascination.

One departs from Neubabelsberg convinced that Ufa is making new history for the films.

solves to this sort of thing, which promote conscientiously and give a strict entrance test, are the sufferers. Why the good boys remain in school when they could go round the corner and slip a year has always been a mystery to me—they evidently take a pride in their school and it is they who make a school. We require integrity in boys, there should be greater integrity in this matter amongst schools.

Moreover, the traditions of a school, loyalty to a school, discipline in a school are of paramount importance in the training of character and a boy cannot be imbued with these basic qualities by spasmodic peregrinations from school to school. No local boy is admitted to intermediate classes at Queen's without a leaving certificate from his previous headmaster. He is then subjected to a stringent test lasting the whole day, and if he then survives he generally finds himself in a lower class than the one he aspires to. As for promoting failures from another school, well, language fails me.

Changes in Examination.

The outstanding event of the year has been the decision to substitute the School Certificate Examination for Matriculation. Like the latter, Matriculation has been weighed in the balance and found wanting as the instrument of a good education, and it had to go. Examinations here dominate curriculum—they should, of course, but

(Continued on Page 1.)

COM NG!



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DIOCESAN BOY'S SCHOOL SPEECH DAY

HEADMASTER'S INTERESTING REPORT AND PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

The annual speech day at the Diocesan Boy's School was held yesterday, when members of the governing committee, the staff and scholars extended a cordial welcome to the Right Rev. Ronald Bishop of Victoria. Sir Henry Pollock and the Hon. Dr. E. H. Kotevall, C.M.G., extended a cordial welcome to the Bishop, and the latter added a warm tribute to the work already accomplished by the new Headmaster, O. B. S. Sargent. Dr. Kotevall, after welcoming Bishop Hall, went on to speak of the great debt they owed to Bishop Duppy for his help during a very difficult period of the school's history.

The Headmaster's report while frankly admitting the need for changes and re-organisation showed every confidence in the future of the school. Both staff and scholars were showing great loyalty and there is every hope for very much better times.

On the platform in the school hall, which presented a very animated scene, were the Right Rev. Bishop Hall, the Headmaster, Mr. C. B. H. Sargent, Sir Henry Pollock, Chairman, of the school council, the Very Rev. Dean Swan, Rev. W. Walton Rogers, Rev. N. V. Halward, M.C., Sir William Shenton, the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotevall, C.M.G., Professor Forster, Mr. E. H. Williams, Mr. P. S. Cassidy, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin and Mr. Chan Yue Teng.

WELCOME TO THE BISHOP

HEADMASTER'S REPORT

The headmaster said:—Mr. Chairman, my Lord Bishop, members of the Committee, Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the past year, there have been no changes on the Committee, apart from the departure of Bishop Duppy, and the arrival of Bishop Hall, and the school is very grateful for the continued loyal services of its members, who form a group of whom we may well be proud.

We heartily congratulate Sir William Shenton on his recent well-deserved honour.

The staff has been greatly strengthened by the return of Mr. Thomas, from leave, of Mr. Prew from study in America and by the arrival in October of Mr. Luard, from Oxford. His influence has already been felt in the English teaching. We also look forward to the coming, as chaplain, of Rev. L. L. Nash, who studied English and History at Cambridge, and is due in March from Australia. Having known him well at Cambridge, I can assure you that he will worthily uphold our tradition.

Both Mr. Pyner and Mr. Trafford have left us after many years of faithful and valuable service, and both leave behind many good friends. They and their work will not be forgotten at the school, and our best wishes are with them for the future.

Three Losses.

There have been three deaths during the year of persons closely connected with the school, namely, Mr. Woo Hay Tong, whose generous interest in education is perpetuated by the scholarships which bear his name; Mr. W. L. Pattenden who for many years was a keen member of the school committee, and only recently expressed his continued interest in our welfare; and Chew Kwok Ming, a member of Class 8, who tragically lost his life while out hiking with friends. To the relatives and friends of these we renew our expressions of deep sympathy and regret.

Thanks.

I should like to express my thanks to the Kowloon Hospital for their ready and efficient help in cases of illness, and frequent reduction of charges, to Dr. Wong for once again inspecting the school, to the Hong Kong Benevolent Society for assistance in needy cases, and to the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Co. for inviting members of the school to witness the launching of the new vehicular ferry.

Building, Attendance and Health.

During the summer holidays, the buildings were thoroughly examined, and pronounced to be in sound condition, apart from a few minor matters, which were at once attended to. It is particularly satisfactory that white ants have not yet damaged the woodwork in the roofs.

During 1932, the average attendance has been slightly below that of 1931, 289 as compared with 279, but at the present moment the signs all point to a coming satisfactory increase. The number on the register last month was 289, the highest yet reached in these buildings, for December.

There was an abnormally large entry of new boys in November and December. The present number of boarders is 78, slightly more than in December 1931.

Examination Results.

The results in the Matriculation and Junior Local examinations were stated in the Inspector's report. They were a great improvement upon those of 1931, the percentage of passes in the Junior Local being second only to that of Queen's College, among the chief boys' schools.

We were also pleased to notice the successes obtained by Old Boys in the University examinations, 7 taking their degrees in the recent congregation.

Every effort is now being made to improve the standard of English throughout the school and among

the steps taken may be mentioned the introduction of several new books, which are already in use, the formation of class libraries, which will enable boys to do a great deal more reading, the formation of a debating society for classes 1 and 2, and the provision of a reading room, with newspapers and magazines, for the senior boarders.

Financially, the school has had a satisfactory year, as, in spite of unusually heavy expenditure on leave pay and passages, the working account shows a balance on the credit side. There is, however, still the outstanding debt on the Government loan, and until this is cleared off, the school cannot go ahead as it should.

Sport.

As always in the past, many of the boys have played games with success.

Cricket matches against other schools and many clubs have been played almost weekly, and the team, after a bad start, has improved considerably, and has won all its recent matches. Most of the players are young, which gives hope for a very good team during the next two years. 6 members of the team have played for the Combined Schools XI. The credit for this excellent state of affairs belongs almost entirely to Mr. Youngsage, both on account of his wise coaching and enthusiastic and energetic example.

Very few tennis and football matches have taken place but Mr. Thomas is arranging some football fixtures, and we hope to get a regular team together and to repeat our former successes at the game. A match against an Old Boy's XI, has been arranged for to-day, and will take place shortly after the speeches are over.

A ping pong team was entered for the local league, and came second, thereby winning a shield. The team also made a very successful visit to Canton, playing 11 matches and winning 7.

During October, a Scout troop, for boarders, was started, and this is now flourishing. It is called the 6th. Kowloon and 1st. Diocesan Boys' School troop.

A very satisfactory feature of recent months has been the increasing use of the field by dayboys and boarders for informal games. It is now no uncommon sight to see over 100 boys playing about and getting exercise at such times as the morning recess, tiffin hour, &c. The ample ground space available is thus fully used, and is one of the school's most valuable assets.

Reduction of Fees.

During the last week, one important change has been made, which will affect a great many of those present to-day.

It has been decided to reduce the fees for classes 6, 7, and 8. This brings us into line with many other schools in Hong Kong, who also have lower fees for the lower classes.

This inspector, in his report, criticised the weakness of these three classes, and it is a fact that most of the best boys in the higher classes entered at the middle of the school and not at the bottom.

The boys who derive most benefit from the school, and are most valuable to it, are those who go right through the classes from bottom to top, and it is in the hope of getting a large number of good boys in the lower classes, and thus improving the weakness pointed out by the Inspector, that this step has been taken.

I can assure you that all the other points referred to by him are also being dealt with as well as possible.

Thanks of the Staff.

I cannot allow this occasion to pass without expressing very strongly my appreciation of the loyalty shown to me by both staff and boys. It is not an easy task to take charge of a school in which many changes are needed, but, in spite of many

mistakes on my part, I have seldom been made to feel that I was forcing changes on those unwilling to accept them and without the support received, not a few of the things I have tried to do would have been impossible. Nothing is more important in a school than that the teachers shall work as a team, with a consistent policy, rather than as individuals, and for the measure in which this has been achieved, I am full of gratitude.

I should like particularly to thank Mr. Chan, who has given unfailing wise advice, and has been a mine of information; I do not know how I could have got on without him, or Mr. Crawford and Mr. Fisher, who have given of their best in the office work.

And to the Prefects.

A special word of praise is due to the prefects, for the way in which they have been willing to shoulder responsibility and to exert themselves even when at times it must have cost a lot to do so. The tone of a school depends largely on its prefects, and I am proud of the way in which ours have realised this and acted accordingly.

I am very grateful also to you for the interest shown by your presence here. It is impossible in a school of this size for the Headmaster to know personally all the parents of the students, and a gathering like this is therefore all the more welcome as an opportunity for meeting each other. It reminds us, too, of the service we are doing to the community and the great responsibility which goes with it.

I hope you will make full use of the opportunity of inspecting the buildings, and that you will feel free to request the prefects to show you round. I must apologise for the state of the dormitories which is due to the fact that this is the last day of term, and while many boarders have already gone home, many others are in the middle of their packing.

The Boy's School, China.

I expect you can imagine that in a position like mine, I receive letters addressed in many ways—I am called the Headmaster, the Principal, the Wardens, the Reverend, and a host of others including even the Headmistress. But there is one of which I am so proud that I must pass it on to you. It came from Australia, and all that the envelope said was "The Headmaster, The Boys School, China." And the Post Office sent it here direct!

Well, it may be ambitious, but my aim and hope is, with God's help, to make this school "The Boy's School, China."

DR. KOTEVALL'S SPEECH

Dr. Kotevall addressing the gathering said:—Mr. Chairman, my Lord Bishop, ladies and gentlemen,—I have been assigned the twofold duty of saying a few words to you, and of welcoming on behalf of the Old Boys of this School His Lordship the Bishop of Victoria. There is no need for me to assure Bishop Hall of a hearty welcome from this School at all times, for not only is the D.B.S. closely connected with the Diocese, as its very name implies, and not only is His Lordship the Chairman of our Committee, but also because he has already evinced such keen and practical interest in us. The fact that he visited the School within twenty-four hours of his arrival in the Colony, in spite of the many other claims on his time and interest, speaks for itself more effectively than anything else can.

Welcome to the Bishop.

I venture now to go outside my role of spokesman for the Old Boys, and speak as a representative of the Chinese community. I take special pleasure in welcoming His Lordship as a friend of the Chinese, which he has amply proved himself to be during his previous visits to China and to this Colony. He is a Christian gentleman of broad humanity, who believes in giving what is best in his own land and receiving what is best in others. With such a wise and good man to guide its destiny, the D.B.S. can look forward to its future with serene confidence and hope.

The position and value of the D.B.S. as an educational institution in Hong Kong need no emphasising: its long and meritorious record of sixty-four years' service to local education accompanied by steady progress, constitutes a more eloquent testimony than anything I can say. The Committee and the Headmaster, however, are not content with past achievements, but will strive to go forward, steadily and without cease.

The Headmaster.

The School is exceedingly fortunate in having obtained as its Headmaster a gentleman of the high qualifications and fine qualities of Mr. O. B. S. Sargent. Though I have known Mr. Sargent for only a few months, I have come to regard him as one who is at once a scholar and an organizer, who is full of enthusiasm and zeal for his work, and has unbounded faith in the School. In the comparatively short time he has been in charge, he has effected many important improvements which have already yielded satisfactory results, such as the high standard attained by the School at the recent public examinations. We are indeed thankful that at a time when the school has been so severely tried, we have as

our Chairman the Rt. Rev. Ronald Hall, and as our Headmaster Mr. Sargent.

Bishop Duppy's Services.

But, ladies and gentlemen, while we are welcoming our new helpers, we do not forget our late Chairman, Bishop Duppy. The last few years of Bishop Duppy's chairmanship were years of great difficulties and anxiety; and he guided the Committee in their efforts to overcome such difficulties with conspicuous ability and inspiring faith, proving himself to be a man in whom are combined the great gifts of intellect and the greater gifts of heart.

SIR HENRY POLLOCK'S SPEECH

Addressing the Bishop, Sir Henry Pollock remarked that it was his privilege to welcome his Lordship to the school on his first Speech Day. His Lordship had visited the Colony on two previous occasions, in 1923 and 1927, and had already formed many acquaintances, not only amongst the British but also the Chinese of the Colony.

He could say that all those who had come into contact with his Lordship had found him to possess a very lovable character, and he felt sure that Bishop Hall's presence in the diocese, which he hoped would be for a long time, would prove a great benefit to all.

Although the Bishop had only arrived in the Colony four weeks ago he had made many friends, and in that short time he had shown such knowledge and insight into many problems, which they as older residents had found difficult to solve. He was sure that they were very fortunate in having Bishop Hall to assist them with his sound common sense and truly Christian spirit.

In conclusion, he again assured his Lordship how very pleased they were to have him at the school that day.

THE HEAD PREFECT'S ADDRESS

An address of welcome was given by the Head Prefect of the school, Wong King Sing, who said:—Mr. Chairman, my Lord Bishop, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It gives me the greatest of pleasures on behalf of the Diocesan Boys' School to welcome you here this afternoon. We are very glad to have you Sir with us to-day and hope that this visit will be the forerunner of many visits to come.

The school is indeed thankful to have as the chairman of its committee such an able leader as Bishop Hall. His knowledge of China will in no small way help him in his great work which God has sent him to do here in Hong Kong, and in the vast diocese of South China. Indeed the Diocesan Boys' School may well be proud of the services of such a faithful and devoted servant.

The school as you may well know is controlled by the diocese and I am sure that I am not exaggerating when I say that the Diocesan Boys' School has done and is doing a great service in the furtherance of education in the Colony. Furthermore under Bishop Hall's guidance I have no fear to say that it will rise from strength to strength.

THE BISHOP REPLIES

The Bishop in his reply said that it was very hard to answer such a warm welcome. They had been so kind to him and he already felt that this place was his home, and hoped that it would be for life.

Explaining his early visit to the school on arrival in the Colony, Bishop Hall said that before leaving England, he had received so many letters advising him to go and see Mr. Sargent at the school. He had been left to expect very much in Mr. Sargent and now that he knew him, he was not "disappointed in what I found." In Mr. Sargent the school had a headmaster of highest qualifications and one of the best England could produce at the time. "The School," he thought, "were very fortunate in getting him."

The speaker went on to remind the school that it was one with a great past. It was at the moment struggling in a race, and passing through a difficult period. However, once beyond that stage the school would carry on to achieve great things.

In conclusion he reminded them that they must give their very best to their school and headmaster and to co-operate and achieve the results that were expected of them for both their school and headmaster.

Mr. P. S. Cassidy then read the report from the Inspector of Schools Mr. A. O. Brown which gave the school a very good name and credit for its success in the local examinations. A report from Dr. B. O. Wong gave the school a clean bill of health and pointed out that the position of the school in this respect greatly justified the high standard of the school. With the help of the staff and the boys, the school was now in a position to take a very close and successful part in the public examinations. In a football match that same

(Continued on next column)

SIR ROBERT HO TUNG ON THRIFT

(Continued from Page 4.)

they do—and so it was necessary to seek for a new orientation. The bias will henceforth be laid on the "English" subjects. (Literature, History, Geography, etc.) Instead of their being regarded as almost the Cinderellas of the others. Due regard of course will be had for Mathematics and Science; no doubt there will be modifications of the general scheme in the light of experience.

I must, however, say a few words on one point before it is too late and that is the acceptance by the University authorities of the School Certificate (from 1933), as exemption from Matriculation. After long experience in the schools I do not really think that the average boy in Class 1 is fit to enter the University (and it is the average boy we have to think about and legislate for at school); he should have a few months or even another year specialising before he sits for Matriculation.

Hence I consider the two examinations should be entirely dissociated from each other. Our Class 1 boys would take the School Certificate as the normal school examination—those who wish to proceed to the University would stay on and later take Matriculation, the conditions of which would be laid down by the University authorities as they are at present. In all communities facilities are given in schools (in the matter of staff, etc.) for boys to go up to the University and I see no reason why Hong Kong (one of the few places in the world at present with its head above water) should be an exception. The University, I am sure, would benefit under this arrangement in the matter of numbers, and of course in the general level of scholarship of its freshmen.

Co-operation Necessary.

I do not think the present compromise of squaring up the two examinations (School Certificate and Matriculation) satisfies either side, the schools or the University. Co-operation between the schools and the University in any shape or form is an excellent thing and I rejoice that they will examine the School Certificate for us at the same time. I do not think they should have any voice in the conditions of our examination (syllabuses, groupings, standard of marking, etc.)—it should be entirely a departmental affair, just as Matriculation should be their affair. This I feel is the only lasting solution of a thorny problem and I will leave it at that. I regret the decision to postpone the School Certificate until June 1933—it has brought many complications in its train.

Mr. de Martin Retiring.

I cannot conclude without a brief reference to Mr. G. P. de Martin, the Director of Education, who appears for the last time on this platform in an official capacity. Mr. de Martin retires from Government Service in four or five days' time. He first came out to Queen's College, in 1904, and it is particularly appropriate that he should end his career within these time-honoured walls—Queen's therefore, represents the alpha and omega of his service in Hong Kong. He has served this Colony and later the Education Department with great distinction during the long stretch of 28 years. We shall miss him both in the office and in other places: on behalf of the school, and also as a personal friend, I wish him and Mrs. de Martin many years of health and happiness.

Finally I wish to express my deep appreciation to Sir Robert Ho Tung for honouring us with his presence here to-day, and for presenting the prizes. Sir Robert is a very distinguished Old Boy of Queen's (he was in school from 1873-78), and he has always taken a deep interest in his welfare. It is a great pleasure to me to welcome him as the first Old Boy to present our prizes. On behalf of the School I wish to thank him most cordially.

Afternoon the present pupils deflated the Past pupils by two goals to one.

WINNERS OF SCHOLARSHIPS FOR 1932

The Ho Kam Tong Scholarship, awarded on the results of the Matriculation examination:—

M. Drysdale.

The Percy Scholarships, awarded on the results of the Junior Local examination:—

Poon Yuk Pui.

Lui Kwai To.

Tseng Ying Kay.

The Chan Kay Ming and Arthur Scholarships, awarded on the school examinations to the three best boys in Class 3:—

David Mok.

Leung Kow Wah.

Leung Che Cheong.

The Wai Yee Tong Scholarships, awarded on the results of the Chinese examination to the three best boys in each of Classes 6, 7 and 8:—

Class 6:—Wong Yew Sun, Moo Ping Kow, and E. Fisher.

Class 7:—Li Bing Cheung, Lee Chun Tai and Chan Kwong Fai.

Class 8:—W. Mok, Leung Yuen Kwong and Wong Buck Choy.

POWELL'S ANNUAL WINTER SALE

NOW PROCEEDING.

Monday, Tuesday and
Wednesday are positively
the last three days.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

Specialists in Gentlemen's Wear.

3, Queen's Road, Central.

THE NEW 1933

COLUMBIA PORTABLE GRAMOPHONE

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BEST
PORTABLE
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WORLD

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are also highly re-
commended. In three
fine weights and
all colours.

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WOOLLEN
SPORING
STOCKINGS
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LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

Ladies' Salon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that we have this day appointed Messrs. Siemens & Co. to act as our sole agents in Hongkong, Canton and Macao.

GETZ BROS. & CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that we have this day relinquished the Agency of Messrs. Getz Bros. & Co., San Francisco.

YUE LEE YUEN,
6th Floor, China Bldg.
January 21st, 1933. [263]

THE HONG KONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. on TUESDAY, 14th February, 1933 at NOON for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1932.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, 31st January, to TUESDAY, 14th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
L. S. GREENHILL,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 20th January, 1933. [260]

G. R.

SALE OF OLD MATERIAL.

THE Public Works Department is prepared to receive tenders for the purchase of a quantity of Old Material comprising—

Brass, Copper, Zinc, Wrought Iron and Mild Steel Scrap; V. I. R. Wire; Manila Rope; Bolting; Rubber; Porcelain Glazes; Accumulators; Batteries and Cells; 2 Smoke Machines (pipe testing) 3 Tipping Waggon (one metre gauge—2 ton capacity); 2 Steam Road Roller Wheels.

Tenders in duplicate (WHICH MUST BE MADE ON OFFICIAL FORM ONLY) under cover marked "TENDER FOR OLD MATERIAL, P. W. D.", to be lodged at the Colonial Secretary's Office, not later than Noon of Tuesday, 31st January, 1933, and must remain open for twenty one days after that date, if required.

For form of tender and further particulars apply at the Office of Superintendent of Accounts and Stores, Public Works Department.

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GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that Certificate No. 224 for 40 shares in this Company, numbered 13793 to 13833 registered in the name of CHAN YING is alleged to have been lost or destroyed.

Application has been made to the Board of Directors for the issue of a Duplicate certificate, and if, within thirty days from the date hereof, no claim or representation in respect of such original certificate is made to the Board of Directors, they will then proceed to deal with such application.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
J. N. WONG,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 20th January, 1933. [265]

HONG KONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

INTERPORT PROGRAMME

Thursday, January 26th,
Hong Kong v. Shanghai
Club Ground.

Saturday, January 28th,
Shanghai v. H.K. Chinese
Club Ground.

Monday, January 30th,
Shanghai v. United Service
Kowloon Ground.

All matches start at 3 p.m. sharp.
Booking for the 26th & 28th for the covered and uncovered stands will be at Messrs. Anderson on Monday.

Prices:
Covered Stand, \$2.50
Uncovered Stand, \$1.50
All above prices include beer.
J. E. HOLLANDS,
Hon. Secretary.



ELIZABETH ARDEN has made guessing ages an impossibly difficult game.

She has taught women to hold on to youth, not to hide their ravages of age with cosmetics but to keep their skin young, firm and fresh by scientific care.

There is now a special display of these preparations at Watson's in the new Elizabeth Arden salon, where a trained assistant will show you the correct use of these aids to Beauty.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

THE HONG KONG DISPENSARY

EST. 1841.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. 30251.
Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. 24511.
London Office: 53, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JANUARY 21, 1933.

A VISION OF INDIA

SIR ALFRED WATSON, the able editor of the Calcutta Statesman, recently made a brilliant analysis of the Indian economic situation, which we report elsewhere in this issue. At the same time he offered a solution of the problem. In India where the land is already overburdened the population is increasing at the rate of three millions a year, while only 30,000 are being absorbed into industry per annum. The outcome must be, Sir Alfred contends, a steadily diminishing standard of living, unless India is industrialised and becomes self sufficient, on the lines attempted, with disastrous results, in America, and with inhuman ruthlessness in Russia. Great Britain is, indeed, taken to task for failing to realise the industrial potentialities of India, and, not promoting a "Black Country," beside which the Yorkshire, Lancashire and Midland areas would be inconsiderable specks on the map. Sir Alfred admits that such a policy would not have helped Lancashire, but over the future of British manufactured products in India he is cheerfully hopeful. India with her resources, on and below the ground, should wipe the floor with all industrial rivals, East and West, once her own mills, mines and factories get going behind prohibitive tariff walls. Foreign markets are of less importance than an Indian market, stimulated by implanting new demands for luxuries and necessities in the native mind.

Quite apart from any parochial concern for British industry, certain fissures in Sir Alfred's splendid structure appear the eye. Is the history of industrialism in Britain, America, Germany and other Western countries, really a story of progress? Should we not rather look at the "dark side" of the industrial revolution, where, as Sir Alfred Watson himself puts it, the Indian has a unique capacity for doing without what are regarded as the prime necessities of life. Sir Alfred is in danger of emulating those well-intentioned souls who taught the untutored Polynesian the need for cotton clothes, alcohol and firearms, thereby setting him on the happy highway of disease and extinction. How easy to say that an Indian industrialist would avoid the ills of the European system; that there would be no "dark satanic mills," but only the modern factories, in which employees and employers are a happy family, and where it is proved that honesty and humanity are rattling good business. Are there not dozens of English industries run on such lines, and how well the balance sheet compares with those unhappy undertakings where the masters sweat and the men strike? Surely the Indian capitalist will see where wisdom lies?

We all know perfectly well that the beginnings of Eastern industrialism are repeating the old evils of sweating and child labour. In Japan and in India factory conditions are often appalling, and the old arguments, heard a century ago, are trotted down the street. "People wouldn't come into the factories unless they like them," it keeps the children out of mischief," and in any case we should have to close down if wages were raised or hours shortened, and then everyone would be worse off than at present." Even in Hong Kong special legislation was needed to stop men from being worked entirely by their own good, of course, twelve hours or more, seven days a week, and through the nights. The League of Nations organisation was told by Indian magnates that the country could not afford to ameliorate conditions, far less adopt the League standard. These were the men who support, politically, the simple Gandhi, not to bring back his beloved spinning wheel, but to break the British raj which puts some check upon profiteers.

Industry can be a splendid thing, and a wealth producer for all concerned, if run with generosity and vision. There is little sign of such quality in Indian industrialism, but much of the short-sighted harshness of the worst age of British history, when the human factor was eliminated and men and women became cogs of a machine. The Government of India is wise in seeking to strengthen the natural village life of India, and not to found new Detroit, Boltons and Pittsburghs. With cheap electric power, roads, irrigation and the improvement of crops, the land will still support its people, giving them the old life of ease and simplicity without the insecurity of drought, and war, and plague. Upon such foundations a true and stable industrialism might slowly be built, a better and more paying proposition than any unsightly building of speculative factories, which, when they are abandoned, leave a wasteland of ruins and discontent.

14th.—This day up betimes and I am much rejoiced to find it be somewhat warmer though still mighty chilly. To my office and having set all in order I go across to the great shipyard to bid friends goodbye. Later to the office again and so to the Valley where I do play at Krickett and this first time for four years do find a real slow bowler doth bowl at me to my great content. But all is over too soon! A close match which we win upon the last ball of it, and after all very merry in the Pavilion. To my Chamber where I bathe and trim myself and up the Peaks to an excellent dinner and mighty good fellowship. And so very late to bed.

MR. PEPYS IN HONG KONG

14th.—This day up betimes and I am much rejoiced to find it be somewhat warmer though still mighty chilly. To my office and having set all in order I go across to the great shipyard to bid friends goodbye. Later to the office again and so to the Valley where I do play at Krickett and this first time for four years do find a real slow bowler doth bowl at me to my great content. But all is over too soon! A close match which we win upon the last ball of it, and after all very merry in the Pavilion. To my Chamber where I bathe and trim myself and up the Peaks to an excellent dinner and mighty good fellowship. And so very late to bed.

15th, Lord's Day.—Lay late and after to the Barro where is a pleasant fire, and anon comes Creed and we drink a glass or two of sherry sack which I do find more comforting than Holland's cold days. After luncheon for a long walk upon Sir Cecil's Ride, but in the end come not to its full extremity but turn short down to Tsai Tai Mu, where we take a trana and so home. And I am mighty pleased that I have found so pleasant a track whence the view is excellent, and in one place the reflection of pine trees in the Taikee reservoir do have the most beautiful effect and I would I could have painted it. But I resolve to take the walk again.

16th.—Up early but somewhat stiff after my walk. To my office where I do find a list of Golf fixtures and some admonitions for behaviour at Fanning which I do perceive to be pretty drastic, but as I suppose mighty necessary, the lack of consideration for others shown by some members being amazing. After reading this, to my papers when to my great discontent the knocking upon the upper floor is resumed and I can neither hear myself speak nor use the telephone. So to the Clubbe where presently I eat my luncheon with some friends. This evening I am much vexed that I do praetermit an important engagement and I fear I do suffer from Hong Kong memory.

17th.—This day most fowle with drizzling rain and yet raw and cold withal and I am minded that the office is the most comfortable abode upon such a day. Reading there in the news-sheets I learn a defaulting banker is discovered to be the Professor of Political Economy at Harvard, which seems mighty strange to me that they do appoint a Professor without due enquiry into his antecedents. But this, says Creed later, is merely hostile. And in that line I do admit we cannot compare with the people of America and especially in the matter of marriage. For it seems that Mrs. E. Fair, an actress of the moving pictures doth marry upon a day and two later does enter proceedings for a divorce. This day the King's great ship Devonshire returns to port and I am glad of it. This night at the Clubbe much discourse and anon comes Mr. Northern who dines with me and tells me the news of Shanghai which by his account do seem to be a pretty fowle place in this weather. Very tired and I fear I do fall asleep in my chair over a glass of strong waters for very weariness.

18th.—Up betimes and to the office but again a most fowle day and naught in the news sheets save talk of this young man under sentence of death. But of this I am not minded to write until the matter is debated of the Council and a decision made. Dined and after writing in my chamber but I feel all put out and unable to settle my mind, and I doubt not I have taken some rheum from the weather.

19th.—This morning I do wake with a heavy rheum upon my chest which indeed the apothecary, Mr. Pelling, tells me that a many suffer in the same way. But if they all do drinke of the same noxious draught as he mixes for me, then may the Lord pity them, for I am hard put to stomach it. At the office this day and very busy. Later reading in the news sheets I am hooked at the number of accidents in flying and I much fear Mr. B. Hinkler has perished, which is the more extraordinary as he was upon the first stage of his flight. But it seems there is fear he has crashed in the Alps. This evening at the Clubbe I learn that the man Tseng has been reproved and will serve a life sentence. And I much hope that the clemency shown will not encourage others to compass the deaths of their enemies by deputy. This evening early to my chamber where I eat a bite of food and then to bed where I drink a long glass of Jamaica-rum—well-seasoned—with sugar and a plenty lemon juice, which is indeed not only palatable but healthy and doth drown the memory of the naughty medicine Mr. Pelling did give me, though I make no doubt it wrought some good.

20th.—This day lay a little late as I was not fully restored. Yet I do think the rum hath done the business, and I make a note to drink another posset to-night. This day grows more fair, and at last the sun shines a piece, though after luncheon all grows over pretty fast. To the office and then to the Clubbe.

America's Radio.

With advertising talk estimated to consume one-fifth of the day's broadcasting time in the United States, it becomes plain that all that annoys the American radio listener is not static.

England's Wonder!

The motorcar age has produced a boy of eleven who has travelled all over England but has never been in a train. A railway jaunt would probably give him as big a thrill as that his parents got on their first motor ride.

Simple!

The splitting of the atom is quite simple when explained by Lord Rutherford. The passage of the invisible neutron into the nucleus of the atom, said he, is like an invisible man passing through Piccadilly Circus: his path can be traced only by the people he has pushed aside.

Britain's Sweet Bill.

Britain is spending £1,000,000 weekly on sweets. Confectionery manufacturers report a substantial increase of trade, and one firm has taken on 800 employees to help to produce the 350,000 tons of sweetmeats yearly consumed in Britain.

The output to-day is nearly double that of 25 years ago. The opinion of doctors has changed, and they now praise the health-giving properties of sweets, half of those which are eaten being chocolates.

Study-by-Mail Fortune.

A fortune of £112,474 was left by Dr. William Briggs, proprietor of the University Correspondence College, who died at sea last June. Tens of thousands of ambitious young students enrolled under his scholastic banner and received their first start in life from him during the past thirty to forty years. He had a genius for preparing students for graduation, and during that period there was hardly a single hamlet, village or town in the kingdom without a student of the University Correspondence College in it.

from the files.

LOOKING BACK 75 YEARS

Mr. Alabaster, of the Consular establishment, is now attached to H.M.S. Inflexible as interpreter. Yeh boastfully acknowledged to this gentleman, that he had decapitated 100,000 men since 1854. He suggested that the Allies should put all the rebels to death. He expressed surprise that neither the Plenipotentiaries nor the Admirals had paid him a visit.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, January 21, 1858.

LOOKING BACK 50 YEARS

On Tuesday night at the Theatre Royal the Italian Opera Company gave Puccini's opera, "Tutti in Maschera." This popular opera has been several times performed in Hong Kong by a part of the present company in previous seasons. Signor Ciocci as Abdon, Signora Sillini as Dorotea, and Signor Pukarna as Martello, have all appeared in the characters before, and the performance on Tuesday, so far as those parts are concerned, a repetition of previous performances. Signor Sillini was graceful and charming as usual and sang as sweetly as ever, while Signor Ciocci had full command of his magnificent voice.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, January 21, 1883.

Looking Back 25 Years.

Yesterday Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. received news from the North of the wreck of their steamer Yik Sang which is commanded by Capt. Thomas. The Yik Sang which carries a cargo of about 3,000 tons of coal, stranded off the Brothers, and fears are entertained that she will become a total wreck. The Chief Engineer, Mr. F. R. Pinkerton, and five of her Chinese crew are missing. The steamer Fan Sang which is proceeding North, was wired to proceed to the wreck and be on the lookout for survivors in the vicinity.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, January 21, 1908.

Whipshades for nunchon, with an old friend who tells me that Shanghai is not to her mind fit to be compared with Hong Kong, where she is very glad to find herself. And I am of much the same mind myself. This evening comes news that my Lady A. Bailey be safe, but none of Mr. Hinkler, and now a pilot who searched for him goes a missing. To the Clubbe to do on my garments for dinner and later to the King's House to see the "Fountain of Youth." But of this I must write to-morrow.

★ News and Views ★

Roman Relics from the Thames.

Valuable relics recovered from the River Thames during dredging operations at Cliveden and Boulton's locks were on exhibition at a meeting of the Thames Conservancy Board in London recently. They included an Anglo-Saxon spearhead of the sixth century, a Roman pewter vase of the third century, a roasting-spit of the seventeenth century, and a pike-head of the fifteenth century.

Rare Bestowals.

Scotmen, cordially approved the choice of the King for the vacant Thistle. It was the late Duke of Roxburgh's death that caused the vacancy in the great Scottish Order of Knighthood, and one Lowlander has been succeeded by another. Sir Herbert Maxwell, to whom the honour has fallen, is young at 87, and still writes as well as ever he did. He will not be the only commoner in that distinguished Order, but he will only find one companion, Sir John Maxwell Stirling-Maxwell. In the Order of the Garter Sir Austen Chamberlain is the only commoner; in the Order of St. Patrick there is none.

What Books Can Do.

It is sometimes interesting to trace the practical effects that follow praise or denunciation of a widely read book. Men like Rousseau, Tolstoi and Karl Marx have coloured the legislation of countries and even perhaps of an age through their books; and on a smaller field none can deny the influence of "Little Dorrit" on the abolition of Debtors' prisons, or of "Oliver Twist" on the reform of local government.

Now comes the news that the Italian Government has made the island of Capri a bird sanctuary. Has Dr. Axel Munthe's "The Story of San Michele" joined the august circle of such literature?

Finger Prints.

The recent death of ex-Superintendent Collins calls to mind that he was the man who organised the Bertillon finger-print system at Scotland Yard, and built it up so faithfully that it is now regarded as the finest in the world. It is somewhat startling to learn that the C.I.D. boasts to-day a collection of nearly 9,000,000 prints of known and unknown criminals. Are the characters of our neighbours so completely astonishing? The uncompromising truth—as Superintendent Collins might claim of the tall-tale prints that became a passion with him—is that the Scotland Yard collection represents a dossier of the race and criminality of the world. He also devised the system of telegraphing finger prints by code which was subsequently superseded when wireless photography became possible.

Mussolini as a Boy.

Mussolini, the ideal of Fascist Rome, was not an ideal boy, for his father has kept the bad as well as the good—evidence concerning his amazing off-spring. A letter of complaint, written by one of Mussolini's village schoolmasters to his father when the future Italian leader was but 13 has been withdrawn from the Fascist Exhibition at Rome in case it breeds indiscipline among budding Fascists.

A temporary teacher had taken charge of Mussolini's class during the illness of the regular master. The newcomer set the class to write an essay on "Time is Money." In two minutes Mussolini handed in his paper. It read:—"Time is money and shouldn't be wasted—so I'm going home to study because the exams are coming on. Don't you think that's logical?" The master in his letter to Mussolini's father described this as insubordination and suspended his attendance at school for ten days.

Local and General

A serious fire broke out in a carpenter's shop at the French Mission Building, Pokfulam, on Thursday night. The shop was completely destroyed. The cause of the outbreak is at present unknown.

At Kowloon Magistracy yesterday the Chinese woman who was charged with ill-treating a maid and burning her, with a pair of hot tongs, was convicted by Mr. H. R. Butters and fined \$250. Fuller details of the case will appear on Monday.

The Shanghai-Tsingpu long distance telephone service was formally inaugurated by the Ministry of Communications last week. Tsingpu is a city to the south of Sungkiang, on the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway.

We understand that a new Nanjing official has been appointed to take charge of the Invoice Office in Hong Kong in place of Mr. Wen Ying Hsin who has been assigned to command some troops along the Lung-Hai Railway, with headquarters at Haichow.

A fine of \$1,500 with the alternative of seven months' hard labour was imposed by Mr. Schofield at the Central Magistracy yesterday on a Chinese for being in unlawful possession of 20 tons of opium. It was stated that the drug was found secreted in specially-made pockets in canvas jacket.

Antiquities of historical value, valued at over \$7,000, which formed part of the collection of a wealthy Chinese merchant living in the Chinese City, were stolen last week by five armed robbers all of whom made good their escapes before the arrival of members of the Nantao Public Safety Bureau.

The report of the Medical Officer of Health for the twenty-four hours ended January 19 is as follows:—Two cases of small-pox (1 imported, 1 diphtheria, 1 of paratyphoid and 2 of cerebro-spinal fever. Quarantine restrictions have been imposed by the Government of the Straits Settlements against arrivals from Hong Kong on account of small-pox.

Judgment for the plaintiffs was given by Mr. Justice Wood yesterday in two claims against Mr. E. S. Shank which came up in the Summary Court. In the first case the claim was for \$400.15 by the Kowloon Furniture Company being balance for goods sold and delivered, while in the second case the claim was for \$85 for dress supplied by Beville of Gloucester Building.

Statistics compiled by officials of the Ministry of Interior, reveal that farmers constitute 75 per cent. of the population of Kiangsu and Chekiang 90 per cent. of that of Anhui, Honan, Hunan and Szechuen, and 50 per cent. of that of the remaining provinces with the exception of Mongolia, Tibet and Sinkiang.

Before Mr. Schofield at the Central Magistracy yesterday, four Chinese were charged with having operated a bogus business firm and with having obtained 1,800 umbrellas from a shop at West Point. Detective Sergeant Kinnear, who prosecuted, told the Court that as a result of further investigations, three charges would be preferred against the accused. The case was remanded for a week.

The Executive Committee of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company has sent a petition to the Ministry of Communications requesting it to appropriate funds for the recovery of the Yangtze wharf. The Ministry is reported to have decided to instruct the Ministry of Finance to comply with the request of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company and to detail men to discuss the matter with the Committee of the Company.

A plot to establish a provisional Korean Independent Government in Shanghai was uncovered by the Kobo police as a result of the 56 day's examination of Cho Yo Ka (51) who was arrested aboard the President Hoover on October 10. His examination, claim the police, revealed the fact he was secretly recruiting many Koreans in Hawaii, where he boarded the American liner. His two brothers are also in Shanghai, concerted in the scheme.

In December last, over 100 retiring teachers, with a total of 4,000 years of service, were presented at County Hall with a letter of appreciation from the London County Council in recognition of long and faithful service in the work of education. The best report was held by two women teachers, Miss Emily Louise Jones, of Park Walk Elementary School, Chelsea, and Miss Kate Maria Wilkins, a member of the unattached staff, each of whom had completed 45 years' service. The presentation was made by Capt. Edward Cobb, chairman of the L.C.C. Education Committee. When Miss Jones started on her teaching career at Everingham Street School, Tatham, she conducted a class of 110 children.

LEAGUE DEADLOCK APPROACHING SERIOUS CRISIS

CONCILIATION COMPLETELY DOOMED
TO FAILURE

JAPAN WILL NOT ALTER ATTITUDE
REGARDING PROPOSALS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

GENEVA, Jan. 20. As both the Chinese and Japanese are not satisfied with the results of the meeting of the Committee of Nineteen and the new move it has taken, the League deadlock is now destined to again approach a serious crisis, which was postponed as a result of the decision of the Committee to make Japan an offer to drop the invitation to the United States and Soviet Russia.

The situation, as it stands, is extremely difficult and confused, and conciliation is completely doomed to failure. While there are indications that Japan will not, despite the League's offer to abandon the idea of inviting non-member States to participate in the sub-committee to find a solution to the Sino-Japanese dispute, alter her attitude regarding the other proposals contained in the draft resolution adopted by the Committee of Nineteen on December 20, 1932, China is also opposed to the feebleness of the latest action taken by the League.

DISAPPOINTING MEETING

Chinese quarters at Geneva hold that Wednesday's meeting was very disappointing, as it did nothing to satisfy the Chinese demands to intensify the Resolution, there being no condemnation of the Japanese action and no definite refusal to recognise Manchukuo. Although the decision is alleged to be final, the Chinese feel there is nothing to show that if Japan should make fresh proposals, they will not be entertained.

Independent quarters, judging the proceedings dispassionately, point out that in any case, yesterday's meeting constitutes a big concession to Japan. They do not regard the situation as entirely pessimistic and feel that there is still hope for negotiations.

An eminent Japanese spokesman declared to-day: "We are here for agreement and not disagreement. It is unthinkable that the Committee of Nineteen should rule out the possibility of direct Sino-Japanese agreement by making the dispute one between the League and Japan. We are in no way without hope of averting such a misfortune."

GENERAL HUANG TO VISIT CANTON

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

SHANGHAI, Jan. 20. General Huang Shao Hsiung, Minister of Home Affairs, is leaving for Canton on January 21 on his way to Kwangsi.

General Chang Chun is leaving for Sechuen after the Chinese New Year to attend to rehabilitation affairs in that Province.

JAPANESE NOW CONTROL BRAGA

LATEST REPORT FROM HARBIN

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

PRIFING, Jan. 20. Harbin states that the entire Barga District is now completely under Japanese control, both civil and military.

This has apparently been done with the acquiescence of the Mongol Princes in that area.

Tokyo Comment. It is learned from authoritative sources that the Government cabled the Japanese delegation at Geneva yesterday telling them to continue to follow their previous instructions.

The Japanese Foreign Office appears to be confident that the League will accept the Japanese modification to the resolution of December 20, 1932.

OBITUARY

MRS. KATE MEYRICK LONDON'S NIGHT CLUB QUEEN

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, Jan. 20. MRS. KATE MEYRICK, the "Night Club Queen" of London, has died after an attack of influenza. For many years a central figure in the night life of London, Mrs. Meyrick has been the proprietor of several night clubs in the city, some of which were closed by the police, owing to the sale of liquor during prohibited hours. She has frequently been gaoled.

WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

PREPARATORY COMMITTEES REPORT

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, Jan. 19. THE re-establishment of normal inter-exchange of commodities, a general agreement for progressive relaxation and earliest abrogation of the emergency restrictions on trade and an agreement for the modification and stabilization of tariff policies in future is urged in the report of the preparatory committee of experts for the World Economic Conference.

The Report emphasizes the necessity of an early settlement of the debts question and urges the restoration of an effective international standard to which countries which have abandoned the gold standard can adhere. Each Government, however, must be free to decide when and how they could apply such a standard.

The fall in commodity prices might be counteracted by a general policy for easy money to promote the healthy extension of business and the regulation of exports or production, especially of wheat.

The abolition of the measures of exchange control is an essential condition to world recovery, but the abolition is possible only if there is a lasting balance in the Budgetary system of all Governments concerned.

The Report emphasizes that no commitment of any kind is entered into by British delegates with regard to returning to the gold standard.

The Conference is not likely to meet before May at the earliest.

Although silver figures on the agenda of the committee no great significance is attached to its role in the monetary problems of the world.

It is felt that silver will benefit with other low-priced commodities from any action which will raise commodity prices in relation to gold.

OUTSPOKEN REMARKS ON WAR DEBTS

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Jan. 19. Outspoken remarks on war debts were made by Mr. P. C. Goodenough, Chairman of Barclays Bank, Ltd., at the shareholders' meeting yesterday.

He declared that there must be some finality on the question which so vitally affected the present and future conditions of the whole world. The payment of further sums in gold might be dismissed as impracticable.

If America wished to receive payment she must receive it in goods. America would sooner or later have to choose between adjusting her economic policy and foregoing the whole or some part of the debt due to her.

Mr. Goodenough expressed a belief that the City of London would regard it as an unreasonable suggestion that, pending a satisfactory settlement acceptable to all, debt instalments should continue to be paid no matter how long the discussions might be prolonged.

Great Britain, he said, should not pay any further instalment until the whole matter had been discussed and an agreement for final settlement reached.

Regarding Britain's economic policy, Mr. Goodenough said that it had been due to the failure of other countries to arrest the increase of their own tariff walls that a change in British policy had become necessary, but the fundamental principle that a creditor nation must permit its debtors reasonable facilities to discharge their liabilities, remained unchanged.

He also expressed a view that it would be impossible for Great Britain to contemplate a return to the gold standard unless and until she could feel sure the conditions were such that she and other countries would not again be forced to suspend it.

A Campaign has been inaugurated by officials of the City Government of Nanking for funds to be used for the purchase of a bombing aeroplane which they intend to present to the Chinese volunteers in Manchuria.

and caused the cancellation of practically all the outgoing planes. It is understood the Cabinet was mainly engaged on foreign affairs. A series of meetings, including three next week, will be held prior to the re-assembly of Parliament next month.

Report on Far East.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUGBY, Jan. 19. The Cabinet met yesterday for the first time in nearly a month. It is understood that Sir John Simon, who returned from Geneva, flew from Paris to Heston Aerodrome, despite a thick fog which made it impossible for any craft to land at Croydon Airport yesterday afternoon. (Continued at foot of next column)

CAPT. HOPE AND OBSERVER SAFE

SEARCH FOR HINKLER CONTINUES

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LAURANNE, Jan. 20. CAPT. HOPE and his observer are safe. It appears they came down in the Simpon Valley and continued their search for Hinkler on foot.

LADY BAILEY SAFE

FOUND 20 MILES S.W. OF TAHOA

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

PARIS, Jan. 19. LADY Bailey, the aviatrice, has been found safe and well 20 miles south-west of Tahoua, Niger. She had to make a forced landing owing to shortage of petrol.

A French plane which was searching for the flyer, located her, reports the French Air Ministry. Lady Bailey, who was attempting to establish a new record for the England-Cape flight, has been missing since Sunday night, when she left Oran, Algeria.

SILVER MARKET

LONDON PRICES

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 20. CLOSING SILVER PRICES IN LONDON TO-DAY WERE: SPOT 16.15/16 FORWARD 16.15/16

CANTON NOTES

Chinese Maritime Customs Affairs

MORE RAILWAY PROJECTS

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Canton, January 19. The dispute over the Hong Kong Special Consular Invoice Officer is now settled, temporarily at least, as the Customs Commissioner has agreed to conform to the requirements of the Canton authorities and announced in a notification issued yesterday that goods arriving in Canton need no longer be accompanied by an Invoice issued at Hong Kong. The invoice fee of 5 gold units, of course, has to be paid in Canton, as has been the practice since the inauguration of the invoice system and prior to the appointment on the Hong Kong officer. The Canton Commissioner's action will presumably be followed by his colleagues at other places under the jurisdiction of Canton.

It would thus seem that the Hong Kong officer will be fully relieved of his duties, in which cases they may be no longer need for the keeping of his office. It is not yet known what Nanking has to say in the matter.

Duty on Crude Oil. Then there is the agitation over the increase in the duty on crude oil, for the introduction of which very serious charges have been levelled by the native oil distillers whose interests are affected against Mr. T. V. Soong, who it is alleged has been bribed by foreign oil trusts for making the increase. The South West Political Council, to which appeals for the cancellation of the increase have been sent, is apparently a gesture to accept to public opinion, has now overruled the increase and orders are issued to the Customs authorities for the old tariff to be conform with in the taxation of this commodity. It is not yet known whether, as in the previous case of the consular invoice, the Customs will carry out the local orders. Meantime, the native oil refiners, upon receipt of the news, celebrated the event with a procession round the city, firing crackers and distributing pamphlets praising the local authorities.

Kongmoon and Samshai. With reference to the amalgamation of the customs houses at Kongmoon and at Samshai, no action has yet been taken perhaps because of the difficulty at arriving at a decision as to which station to retain. The merchants of both places have appealed for the retention of the one in their district, but it is learned that the Customs authorities are inclined to keep Samshai, which means Kongmoon is to be abolished. The merchants of the latter place, alarmed by this news, have organized a committee to oppose the proposed amalgamation.

Registration of Temples. The Canton Bureau of Social Welfare proposes to open a register of all monasteries and temples in the city, together with their inmates. Particulars relating to the age and other personal descriptions of the monks and nuns are to be kept and it is hoped that they will thus be prevented from participation in any of the illegal and improper practices of which these people are sometimes accused.

Canton to Wuchow by Train. There seems no end to these railway projects. The latest is one to link up Canton and Wuchow. This, it is explained, will just be an extension of the present Canton-Samshai line. The building of such an extension is deemed to be practical from the commercial viewpoint, as the route is not very long and the climate various rivers connect the Canton and Wuchow.

Administration. The Canton Government is experimenting on the running of electric trams on the line, similar to the service which has been reported to be satisfactorily operated on the Sunning Railway. Test runs are being carried out with a car loaned from the latter railway.

EXPEDITION TO MT. EVEREST

HUGH RUTTLEDGE AND PARTY LEAVE FOR INDIA

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Jan. 19. MR. HUGH RUTTLEDGE, leader, and four other members of the British expedition which is to attempt to reach the summit of Mount Everest will leave England for India to-day.

All 14 members will meet at Darjeeling early in March and in the middle of that month the whole expedition, including about 80 porters and a transport column of baggage laden yaks, donkeys and mules, will set out on the five weeks' trek across Tibet to the base camp situated about 12 miles from Mount Everest, at altitude of nearly 1,000 feet higher than the summit of Mount Blanc.

The attack on the mountain is timed to take place before the middle of June when the monsoon may probably break.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

TO EXAMINE FORTY-FOUR HOURS

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Jan. 20. THE International Labour Office Conference on the 40-hour week yesterday rejected by 31 votes to 21, there being 17 abstentions, the motion by Mr. Ernest Bevin, of the British Transport and General Workers Union, which asked that the introduction of the 40-hour week should not involve reduction in weekly wages.

A resolution supported by Government delegates, asking for continued examination of the different aspects and methods of working on the 40-hour week, was carried by 41 votes to 21 with 7 abstentions.

HOME BY-ELECTION CONSERVATIVES RETAIN SEAT

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, Jan. 20. THE by-election in the Exchange Division, Liverpool, owing to the death of Sir James Reynolds, the National Conservative member, resulted in a victory for Colonel J. J. Shute, (National Conservative). The final poll figures were: Col. J. J. Shute (National Conservative) 15,198 Mr. Silverman (Labour) 12,412 The National Conservative majority at the last polling was 13,144.

SALESMAN'S LAPSE THEFT FROM SINCERE COMPANY

An old employee, who is also a shareholder of the Sincere Company, was brought before Mr. Wynne-Jones at the Central Magistrate yesterday charged with having taken or carried away a quantity of silk.

Mr. F. C. E. Remdall pleaded guilty on behalf of the defendant, and in asking for leniency stated that the defendant had been in the employ of the Company as a salesman for about 10 years. He was at present a shareholder of the Sincere Company to the extent of \$5,000, and his mother-in-law was also a big shareholder.

He took the pieces of silk in the belief that they were remnants, and of no value to the Company. Mr. Remdall asked his Worship to bind the defendant over.

On receiving a reply from Mr. Nagel, who represented the Sincere Company, that they were not pressing the case, his Worship fined the defendant \$100, and bound him in the sum of \$250 for one year.

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THE INDUSTRIAL FUTURE OF INDIA

SIR ALFRED WATSON PLEADS FOR LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRIALISM

NECESSARY TO ABSORB GROWING
POPULATION

(Special Air-Mail Service)

LONDON, Jan. 5. Sir Alfred Watson, editor of the Calcutta "Statesman," addressing a luncheon of the Royal Empire Society in London on Jan. 3, said: "Industrially India is a land of missed opportunities and the main blame for that rests heavily upon us British. I know it is the fashion to be lyrical about the achievements of Britishers in India. To nobody do I yield in recognition of what has been accomplished, but I measure the achievement against the possibilities and the gap is appalling. For something like two hundred years we have been in India and for the greater part of that time we have been supreme in India. Yet India is to-day one of the backward nations of the world economically and very backward in industry."

Raw Materials of All Kinds. All the conditions for a great industrial country India possesses in abundance. Raw materials of every kind are to be found in and under her soil. She has an immense population skilled in fine craftsmanship and capable of turning from the home industries in which they have learned their art to the control and direction of machines. Buried away India has had capital in abundance for every development, could that capital have been persuaded from its hiding places.

Before I go any further I do not wish to be misunderstood: practically the greater part of whatever industrial advance there has been in India has been born of British capital and British brains. The jute industry, the planting of tea, the opening out of the coal and iron fields, the impulse towards a better agriculture and many of the smaller industries have all been started by Britons. In the later advances—the creation of the great cotton industry, the steel industry and the utilization of hydro-electric power—we have been outpaced by the Indian. The railways were made originally by British capital. The redemption and irrigation of areas of land that carry a fifth of the crops of India has been the work of Government, as has been the effort to introduce improved methods of agriculture that will add to the yield of the earth.

Britain's Investment.

Great Britain has invested largely in India and to-day there is anxiety about the future of that investment. But do not let us pride ourselves too much on what we have done in that direction. There are varying estimates of the extent of our investment in India ranging from \$200,000,000 to a thousand million pounds, but whatever be the exact figure our India investment is smaller than that we have made in the Argentine, which is not a part of the British Empire. The mischief has been that we have never tackled seriously the problem of developing India's undoubted capacity for industry, being content to confine ourselves to particular corners of the industrial field. Perhaps that was natural. The British commercial community there were in the main traders anxious to sell British goods in return for the agricultural products of India. There was not the problem of finding work and sustenance for an ever-growing population. That was the dilemma of Government. It promises to be the nightmare of future Governments. In ten years over thirty-two millions have been added to the population of India. How many of this vast number has been absorbed into industry? So far as statistics are any guide the growth in factory workers has been about 20,000 a year, while the growth of population has been at the rate of three millions a year. One in a hundred of the newly born are being provided for an industry—the other ninety-nine are being thrown upon the already overburdened land. Emigration provides no real outlet. Few countries want the Indian with his capacity for hard work upon meagre maintenance, and few Indians wish to leave India.

Danger Ahead.

Every improvement that can be made in agriculture only adds to the problem, since it reduces the labour required for a given crop. Hence, unless we provide, in the coming years, a wholly unprecedented industrial development, the level of subsistence of the country, which is now appallingly low, will decline below the starvation point. Such efforts as have been made by the Government to foster industries by special legislation are not exactly happy in their results. Cotton and steel are the outstanding examples. Bombay cotton has become a synonym for "selling for more."

Standards of Life.

From the economic point of view it is a disaster that the climate and the conditions of life in India give the Indian a unique capacity for doing without what are regarded as the prime necessities of life. He can live practically without clothes and almost without shelter. For thousands of years he has subsisted on a minimum of food. The one great reform that is needed in India is to educate the Indian to demand a higher standard of life. Unless he does that the standard must presently fall below the margin of subsistence.

Small Industries Needed.

A single change, namely, to convince India that it pays to let the land absorb the surplus produce from animals, instead of sending it into fuel, would bring the Indian to the verge of the industrial revolution. India may be long in equipping herself with the heavier industries. She must develop a multitude of smaller industries. Some progress has been made in that direction, but the last few years have made it plain that the Indian industry is not yet on an industrial capital basis. There is a disaster that the climate and the conditions of life in India give the Indian a unique capacity for doing without what are regarded as the prime necessities of life. He can live practically without clothes and almost without shelter. For thousands of years he has subsisted on a minimum of food. The one great reform that is needed in India is to educate the Indian to demand a higher standard of life. Unless he does that the standard must presently fall below the margin of subsistence.

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The mill-owners are for ever on the door step of the Tariff Board. Yet they are beaten in their own markets by Japanese products made from Indian cotton which have paid a double freight and then climbed the tariff wall. One might despair altogether of the Indian cotton industry were it not for the more modern and far more modern and far more efficiently managed mills of Ahmedabad.

Cotton and Steel.

For Lancashire I can hold out little hope, even in days of improved prosperity in India, because the India manufacturer, who must yield great influence in the Government of the future, is a hundred per cent tariff man who will be content with nothing less than the local production of competing products. So with steel, the spoiled darling of the Indian government. India should be able to make the cheapest steel in the world.

With its marvellous deposits of iron, situated not far from ample coal it can make the cheapest pig-iron and undersell the world in that product. In spite of bounties and of now ever-increasing tariffs the India steel industry halts. It must do so if the pig-iron manufacturers of India continue to export their surplus at half the internal price, supply with it the steel manufacturers of the Continent and so enable them to undersell the local product in the India market.

In these conditions India is committed to a mad building up of tariff walls which are breached by the very people to whom they are designed to afford protection. Yet if India is to have adequate industries of its own they must be built up behind tariff walls or with government financial aid. She comes late into the industrial field and starts with that initial handicap. It is perhaps characteristic of the middle-mindedness with which we have faced the reality that India must develop industries if India is to live, that the Government should have imposed a duty on the machinery by which alone industries can come into existence.

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(Continued on Page 11)

"TROUBLE IN PARADISE"



He stole
her heart
—while she
pinched
this wallet!

Just LUDWIG'S TROUBLE IN PARADISE

MIRIAM HOPKINS **FRANCIS HERBERT MARSHALL**
Charlie Ruggles - Edward Everett Horton
A Paramount Picture

**A BRILLIANT
COMEDY, FUNNY,
AND A TECHNICAL
ACHIEVEMENT
OF RARE
DISTINCTION.**



The following will represent the
H.R.C.C.:
J. W. Hayward (Capt.), A. C.
E. B. Dunkin, G. S. Dunk
D. S. Hester, B. Over
Dunkin, A. T. Lee, R. A. Moore
A. Reid, E. T. Reid, C. B. R
Sargent, P. E. Bunker, and A
Hoke Lay

We are advised that the Victoria Recreation Club, have decided to invite the Shanghai Swimming Association to compete in an inter-port Aquatic Meeting to be held here in September next. We understand that the V.R.C. were not represented at the meeting of the Hong Kong Swimming Association held at the Victoria Club on 11th January.

During the month, two Oats were destroyed in the Lethal Chan-

1933

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HONG KONG TRADE IN
1932DECLINE OF \$183 MILLION—OR 14
PER CENT.EFFECTS OF BOYCOTT AND EXCHANGE
FLUCTUATIONS

A preliminary report issued by the Statistical Office of the Imports and Exports Department states that, in terms of Hong Kong currency, the trade of the Colony suffered a decline during the year 1932, as compared with 1931, to the extent of \$183.7 millions, or 14.4 per cent.

The declared value of imports in 1932 amounted to \$624.0 millions (\$41.0 millions), as compared with \$737.7 millions (\$33.5 millions) in 1931, while exports totalled \$471.9 millions (\$31.0 millions), as against \$541.9 millions (\$28.9 millions). Imports declined by 15.4 per cent., and Exports by 12.9 per cent.

In view of the constant fluctuations in exchange rates and commodity prices, it is exceedingly difficult to assess the actual volume of trade during the year 1932, but an estimate which, of necessity, cannot be strictly accurate, places the total decrease in volume at 10 per cent.

In regard to imports, Great Britain, China, French Indo China, Siam, India and Australia, increased their share of the trade at the expense of Japan, Netherlands East Indies, U.S.A., Germany and the Straits Settlements; the British share of the imports amounting to 12.3 per cent., as compared with 10.6 per cent. in 1931, and 9.4 per cent. in 1930, while the Australian share increased from 0.7 per cent. in 1930 to 0.9 per cent. in 1931, and 1.9 per cent. in 1932.

The Japanese share of the trade steadily increased, quarter by quarter, during 1932, but recorded only 3.4 per cent. of the total as compared with 9.3 per cent. in 1931, and 12.3 per cent. in 1930.

Treasure movements showed a considerable increase, mainly on account of heavy transfers of silver subsidiary coin from Canton to Shanghai. Imports from Canton in 1932 amounted to \$94.7 millions, while exports to Shanghai totalled \$41.6 millions in the same period.

DEPRECIATED CANTON CURRENCY

Owing to depreciated Canton silver currency, and despite an embargo placed on the export of silver subsidiary coin from that port, speculators apparently were actively engaged in shipping Canton 20-cent pieces to Shanghai, where the silver content was extracted and realized at a not inconsiderable profit.

The following tables show progressive values of imports and exports since 1923 in £'s and \$'s millions:—

IMPORTS

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
1st Quarter	£ 14.7	19.3	18.3	x	x	x	x	x	193.9	170.1
2nd Quarter	£ 15.2	17.1	14.5	13.5	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2
3rd Quarter	£ 14.3	16.2	x	10.1	9.0	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3
4th Quarter	£ 17.8	16.5	x	10.3	11.8	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6
Total	£ 62.0	72.1	50.8	20.8	38.5	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0
	\$544.6	607.7	293.6	455.5	737.7	624.0	624.0	624.0	624.0	624.0

EXPORTS

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
1st Quarter	£ 13.0	18.3	15.2	x	6.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	140.1	127.0
2nd Quarter	£ 16.3	15.2	14.1	7.4	6.4	7.1	7.1	7.1	115.3	115.3
3rd Quarter	£ 14.0	14.6	x	7.3	6.5	7.2	7.2	7.2	110.0	110.0
4th Quarter	£ 17.2	15.5	x	8.5	9.2	7.9	7.9	7.9	119.6	119.6
Total	£ 60.5	63.6	39.3	29.2	29.9	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0
	\$538.9	538.0	255.0	329.5	541.0	471.9	471.9	471.9	471.9	471.9

x No statistics available from July 1932 to March 1933.

IMPORT PERCENTAGES

The percentages of the import trade shared by the more important countries are given below:—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
China	26.6	26.9	27.2	25.4	24.1	20.1	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2
Japan	12.3	9.3	3.4	2.7	3.1	2.7	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
N.E. Indies	10.9	10.9	9.0	8.8	11.0	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4
U.S.A.	9.4	10.6	12.3	14.8	12.0	11.7	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
U.K.	7.2	7.8	7.4	6.9	7.0	6.1	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
Indo-China	9.7	7.1	8.4	9.5	7.4	7.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Siam	5.9	6.4	9.3	7.9	8.8	10.2	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
Germany	4.6	5.1	4.1	3.8	5.1	4.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Straits	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
India	1.5	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.6	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Australia	7.7	8.0	1.9	1.8	2.9	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Belgium	1.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2

VALUES BY COUNTRIES

The following tables show the values of Imports and Exports by Countries:—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
U.K.	61,063	55,529	61,312	60,328	78,251	78,003	78,003	78,003	78,003	78,003
Australia	3,741	6,803	5,960	8,560	6,288	18,045	18,045	18,045	18,045	18,045
Burma	6,154	13,243	6,559	8,998	6,999	6,256	6,256	6,256	6,256	6,256
Canada	1,825	2,295	3,978	6,238	6,123	6,236	6,236	6,236	6,236	6,236
Ceylon	81	68	172	179	278	213	213	213	213	213
E. Africa	368	395	640	404	267	412	412	412	412	412
India	30,883	28,381	19,552	19,099	17,853	17,849	17,849	17,849	17,849	17,849
N. Zealand	122	117	158	460	379	179	179	179	179	179
N. Borneo	2,045	2,271	2,223	2,260	4,903	3,569	3,569	3,569	3,569	3,569
S. Africa	15	14	310	100	149	509	509	509	509	509
Straits	16,092	12,461	15,294	14,387	15,197	9,113	9,113	9,113	9,113	9,113
W. Africa	20	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
W. Indies	2,108	9	3	—	34	6	6	6	6	6
Other B. Empire	83	324	466	332	851	540	540	540	540	540
Belgium	2,501	3,366	4,477	5,923	15,018	12,920	12,920	12,920	12,920	12,920
N. China	60,804	60,228	65,068	77,052	102,541	86,642	86,642	86,642	86,642	86,642
M. China	925	1,004	1,530	735	13,630	11,692	11,692	11,692	11,692	11,692
S. China	281	121	116	—	85,232	71,069	71,069	71,069	71,069	71,069
Cuba	—	2,677	5	1,336	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. America	8	9	10	50	24	81	81	81	81	81
Denmark	47	10	54	52	721	124	124	124	124	124
France	1,380	1,511	1,878	2,718	4,281	3,639	3,639	3,639	3,639	3,639
Indo-China	74,843	75,100	83,463	83,452	50,981	52,680	52,680	52,680	52,680	52,680
Germany	9,058	6,828	9,857	15,805	27,560	25,708	25,708	25,708	25,708	25,708
Holland	1,660	2,193	1,462	2,774	4,512	5,834	5,834	5,834	5,834	5,834
Italy	515	542	1,476	2,302	6,656	4,434	4,434	4,434	4,434	4,434
Japan	60,808	66,220	58,739	77,596	86,303	91,280	91,280	91,280	91,280	91,280
*Kwong Chow Wan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Macao	118	770	849	672	851	1,009	1,009	1,009	1,009	1,009
Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

N. East Indies	74,704	48,364	68,286	60,393	79,850	61,690
Philippines	10,637	6,820	4,904	5,559	1,722	1,043
Portugal	7	34	92	—	192	148
Siam	33,418	42,840	67,076	53,233	47,150	57,529
S. America	125	1,162	83	52	160	—
Sweden	450	923	984	1,472	2,699	3,203
Switzerland	344	475	280	337	1,858	1,118
Spain	20	64	99	52	358	68
U.S.A.	46,640	40,315	31,586	30,251	57,900	46,355
Other	1,128	840	1,250	1,058	2,801	2,108
Total	541,073	489,707	518,500	613,321	737,740	684,048

* Not fully recorded until 1931.

Exports.

Countries	1921	1922	1923	1924	1931	1932
U.K.	5,663	4,855	7,020	6,320	5,247	3,462
Australia	3,057	3,142	3,115	3,642	1,605	1,626
Burma	1,717	2,070	1,717	1,006	1,087	1,012
Canada	2,346	2,642	3,134	3,403	2,446	1,030
Ceylon	890	790	930	1,134	1,348	971
E. Africa	123	37	45	39	386	285
India	9,236	9,427	9,043	6,845	8,510	6,148
N. Zealand	1,233	445	453	534	393	362
N. Borneo	1,619	1,906	1,237	1,098	1,879	1,134
S. Africa	9,928	518	573	523	628	463
Straits	27,288	23,467	20,715	24,598	34,278	23,613
W. Africa	6	—	1	—	22	25
W. Indies	89	83	108	107	300	324
Other	5,207	1,519	1,280	1,336	3,320	1,915
Belgium	128	212	152	170	463	173
N. China	101,579	80,409	85,703	84,784	68,118	57,300
M. China	34,784	34,817	37,805	40,882	48,727	46,345
S. China	177,220	199,313	210,615	212,200	180,159	176,173
Cuba	1,718	711	1,070	1,071	504	84
C. America	1,523	1,280	1,264	1,396	2,681	1,657
Denmark	115	27	57	36	42	31
Egypt	709	307	551	390	365	514
France	543	959	611	672	490	470
Indo-China	39,078	39,258	36,571	43,054	33,922	29,002
Germany	562	781	997	1,128	1,670	1,653
Holland	733	918	641	912	886	562
Italy	31	36	80	51	172	101
Japan	27,320	20,933	31,615	29,952	27,923	13,492
*Kwong Chow Wan	—	—	—	—	18,753	13,489
*Macao	—	—	—	—	25,651	22,430
Norway	5	9	5	9	18	23
N. East Indies	15,810	12,745	10,109	8,965	14,228	10,789
Philippines	15,063	9,739	12,393	14,618	10,661	13,781
Portugal	5	—	—	—	—	2
Siam	15,361	15,357	16,633	21,510	22,615	16,387
S. America	2,174	2,268	2,918	4,971	1,976	1,028
Sweden	28	6	11	20	89	55
Switzerland	5	—	—	7	—	1
Spain	7	37	87	120	88	28
U.S.A.	16,744	21,306	21,877	21,158	30,167	18,308
Other	59	104	215	388	1,618	1,065
Total	507,689	487,388	540,077	541,235	542,060	471,860

* Included in South China in the years 1921-1924.

MAIN GROUPS

The following comparative table shows the total value of imports and exports (including treasure) by main groups of articles in 1924, 1931 and 1932:—

	1924	1931	1932
Imports	£ 13,281	£ 12,573	£ 12,573
Exports	£ 13,281	£ 12,573	£ 12,573
Animals, Live	103	2,185	580
Building	103	2,185	580
Materials	9	15,205	12,910
Chemicals	3,511	8,335	6,616
and Drugs	18,914	28,867	19,150
Chinese	7,358	8,892	6,033
Dyeing	235,690	241,424	211,775
Foodstuffs	13,781	13,713	14,

Going Home in 1933?

EMPERESS OF BRITAIN

Atlantic Giant—42,500 Tons Gross Register—53,750 Tons Displacement—758 Feet Long—New Era in World Cruising—Size—Speed—Space.

Itinerary from Hong Kong: February 15th for Shanghai February 17th Chinwangtao (Peiping) or make a direct connection at Kobe March 5th, Yokohama, March 9th to Honolulu, Hilo, San Francisco (rail or all water route) Los Angeles (San Pedro) Balboa, Cristobal, Havana, New York, thence to Cherbourg and Southampton.

OR

Trans-Pacific Sailings

Hong Kong	Shanghai	Nagasaki	Kobe	Yokohama	Honolulu	Vancouver
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Arrive
Emp. of Canada...Feb. 1	Feb. 3	Feb. 17	Feb. 19	Feb. 23	Feb. 25	Mar. 6
Emp. of Russia...Feb. 2	Mar. 4	Mar. 17	Mar. 19	Mar. 23	Mar. 25	Mar. 3
Emp. of Japan...Mar. 2	Mar. 4	Mar. 17	Mar. 19	Mar. 23	Mar. 25	Mar. 3
Emp. of Canada...Mar. 24	Mar. 26	Apr. 7	Apr. 9	Apr. 11	Apr. 13	Apr. 24
Emp. of Russia...Apr. 7	Apr. 9	Apr. 11	Apr. 13	Apr. 15	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Emp. of Japan...Apr. 21	Apr. 23	May 5	May 7	May 9	May 11	May 29
Emp. of Canada...May 18	May 20	June 2	June 4	June 6	June 8	June 17
Emp. of Russia...June 2	June 4	June 6	June 8	June 10	June 12	June 9
Emp. of Japan...June 16	June 18	June 21	June 23	June 25	June 27	July 4

Next Sailing to MANILA

EMPERESS OF JAPAN, February 3rd.

For further information apply to

CANADIAN PACIFIC

WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM.



SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu

TAIYO MARU... Saturday, 31st Jan.
ORION MARU... Wednesday, 8th Feb.
TATSUTA MARU... Wednesday, 22nd Feb.

SEATTLE & VANCOUVER

HEIAN MARU... (Starts from Kobe) Saturday, 21st Jan.
HIKAWA MARU... (Starts from Kobe) Wednesday, 1st Feb.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM

via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Port.

KAMO MARU... Saturday, 31st Jan.
KITANO MARU... Saturday, 24th Feb.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TOKIWA MARU... Sunday, 29th Jan.
GINO MARU... Saturday, 11th Feb.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.
HEIYO MARU... Friday, 10th March

NEW YORK, BOSTON via PANAMA

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Beyrouth, Istanbul, Piraeus,
Genoa & Valencia.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

DELAGOA MARU... Thursday, 16th Feb.
CALCUTTA MARU... Sunday, 29th Jan.

SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA

MUROBAN MARU... Wednesday, 8th Feb.
MALACCA MARU... Saturday, 21st Jan.

FUSHIMI MARU

Saturday, 21st Jan.
For further information, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hong Kong:

To MARSEILLES via Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port Said.	To SHANGHAI.
ANDRE LEBON... 31st Jan.	FELIX ROUSSEL... 1st Feb.
FELIX ROUSSEL... 14th Feb.	G. METZINGER... 14th Feb.
G. METZINGER... 28th Feb.	PORTHOS... 28th Feb.
PORTHOS... 14th Mar.	ARABIS... 14th Mar.
ARABIS... 28th Mar.	CHENONORBAUX... 28th Mar.
CHENONORBAUX... 11th Apr.	ATHOS II... 11th Apr.
ATHOS II... 25th Apr.	DARTAGNAN... 25th Apr.
DARTAGNAN... 9th May	ANDRE LEBON... 9th May

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Straits Ports, East Africa, Madagascar by Transshipping, our Mail Steamers at Port-Said, or Dunkirk.

For DUNKIRK via Harbours, Saigon, Oran, Le Havre, etc. LOUBERT

SUEZ or about 10th February, 1933.

For full particulars, apply to

Cie. des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, 2, Queen's Building.

Shipping News

Daily Statement, Clearances, Ships in Harbour, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS

IMPORTS 8,121 TONS;
THROUGH PORTS
22,633 TONS.

The returns, shown at the Harbour Office of vessels carrying cargo to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were:

British	Cargo for H.K.	Through Ports
Anhui, Shanghai	341	756
Haiching, Foochow	150	—
Soochow, Shanghai	300	700
Glenluce, Dairen	—	5,100
Kwangtung, Canton	—	85
Lycemoon, Hoihow	300	—
American	—	1,091
President Garfield, New York	1,353	2,600
President Cleveland, Manila	126	350
French	—	1,470
Tai Poo Sek, Ford Bayard	490	—
Norwegian	—	480
Nansenville, Los Angeles	2,000	200
Blink, Samarinda	470	2,100
Daviken, Tsingtao	462	1,057
Panama	—	2,932
Tai Ping Yang, New York	1,350	3,357
Japanese	—	1,330
Yasukuni Maru, Yokohama	20	5,716
Borneo Maru, Nagoya	195	3,871
Chinese	—	215
Stanley, Swabue	20	9,587
Tin Song, Ford Bayard	574	—
Total	8,121	22,633

ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday:

British	Shanghai
Amoy (British), Shanghai	182
Haiching (British), Foochow	168
Swatow (British), Shanghai	20
Kwangtung (British), Canton	20
Lycemoon (British), Hoihow	200
Tai Poo Sek (French), Port Bayard	77
Nansenville (Norwegian), Los Angeles	1
Blink (Norwegian), Samarinda	12
Daviken (Norwegian), Tsingtao	51
Swatow (Chinese), Swabue	81
Stanley (Chinese), Swabue	81
Total	950

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were:

British	Arr.	Dep.
American	7	3
French	1	0
Norwegian	3	3
Panama	1	0
Japanese	2	1
Chinese	3	2
Total	19	18

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

The following merchants ships were in harbour yesterday:

Wharves.
Kowloon:—President Garfield, President Cleveland, Ho Sang, Holt's—Troilus and Ajax. O.S.K.—Hozan Maru. Douglas—Haiching. Kowloon:—Prominent, Prosper, Scularia, Hai Hing, Hang Sang, Linchow. Taikoo:—Sinkiang, Liangchow, Fjorden, Chungkong, Taming, Empress of Canada, Hunan, Chungking, Kueichow.

Buoys.
No. A1—Yasukuni Maru. No. A3—Nansenville. No. A5—Kitano Maru. No. A6—Taiyo Maru. No. A7—Borneo Maru. No. A13—Tai Ping Yang. No. B2—Solviken. No. B4—Pronto. No. B5—Wong Shek Kung. No. B8—Munim. No. B9—Helikon. No. B10—Helios. No. B11—Guviken. No. B14—Kiangsu. No. B16—Winifred Moller. No. B17—Lycemoon. No. B22—Mau Sang. No. C1—Foo Lee.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

The following warships were in port yesterday:—
Basin:—Tamar. South Wall:—Oswald and Osiris. East Wall:—Herald, Sandwich, Odin, Otus. North Wall:—Moth. North Arm:—Koppel, Witch, Wishart, Whitehead. West Wall:—Medway and submarines. Dock:—Cornflower. No. 1 Buoy:—Hermes. No. 3 Buoy:—Cornwall. No. 6 Buoy:—Devonshire. No. 13 Buoy:—Verity, Veteran. Foreign:—French river gunboat Argus and U.S. gunboat Asheville.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The B.I. & Apear Line s.s. Santhia left Kobe for this port on the 15th instant, p.m., and is due here to-day at about 6 a.m.

The R.M.S. Empress of Russia (from Manila) is due here at 6 a.m. on Jan. 24 and will anchor at Kowloon Bay prior to docking for annual overhaul.

The R.M.S. Empress of Canada will leave here for Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu at noon on February 1. She will leave Taikoo Dock on the morning of January 29, and will berth at the Kowloon Wharf at 12.30 p.m.

ARRIVALS.

January 19.

Helikon, British str., 1,320 tons, Capt. Anderson, from Saigon, buoy No. B8—Wo Fat Sing.

January 20.

Ajax, British str., 4,802 tons, Capt. Jones, from Singapore, Holt's Wharf.—D. & S.

Canton, French str., 978 tons, Capt. P. L. Morvan, from Haiphong, buoy No. B8—M.M.

Haldor, Norwegian str., 840 tons, Capt. J. Hanson, from Bangkok, buoy No. B12—Thorson & Co.

Havana Maru, Japanese str., 3,451 tons, Capt. I. Tada, from Sakito, Stonecutters Anchorage.—O.S.K.

Kamo Maru, Japanese str., 4,888 tons, Capt. T. Takahata, from Nagasaki, Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

Kitano Maru, Japanese str., 4,928 tons, Capt. B. Matsukura, from Manila, buoy No. A6—N.Y.K.

Lushan Maru, Japanese str., 1,507 tons, Capt. T. Tomimaga, from Canton, Stonecutters Anchorage.—N.Y.K.

Nansenville, Norwegian str., 3,529 tons, Capt. H. Wergeland, from Shanghai, buoy No. A3—Bank Line.

Pres. Cleveland, American str., 3,363 tons, Capt. G. W. Wardley, from Manila, Kowloon Wharf.—American M. Line.

Pres. Garfield, American str., 6,233 tons, Capt. G. Cullen, from Shanghai, Kowloon Wharf.—Dollers Line.

Sinabang, Dutch str., 1,010 tons, Capt. P. de Vries, from Canton, Yaumati Anchorage.—J.C.J.L.

Soengei Gerong, Dutch str., 5,040 tons, Capt. Doretine, from J. Oeban, Soeny Wharf.—Soeny & Co.

Solviken, Norwegian str., 1,435 tons, Capt. Heesch, from Canton, buoy No. B2—J.M. & Co.

Tai Ping Yang, Panama str., 3,679 tons, Capt. Harald Andersen, from Shanghai, buoy No. A17—Dodwell & Co.

Tai Shan, Chinese str., 1,424 tons, Capt. Heilemann, from Swatow, buoy No. A5—Wallen & Co.

Yasukuni Maru, Japanese str., 7,157 tons, Capt. N. Segawa, from Shanghai, buoy No. A1—N.Y.K.

CLEARANCES.

January 20.

Borneo Maru, for Singapore. Daviken, for Canton.

Foo Lee, for Dairen.

Haiching, for Swatow.

Hosang, for Shanghai.

Kitano Maru, for Yokohama.

Lushan Maru, for Shanghai.

Maunawili, for San Francisco.

Minam, for Bangkok.

Sinabang, for Iloilo.

Tai Ping Yang, for Manila.

Tean, for Canton.

Tjileboet, for Swatow.

Troilus, for Shanghai.

Winifred Moller, for Bangkok.

Yasukuni Maru, for Singapore.

Yusang, for Swatow.

P. & O., British India Apear and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVLA, SUMA, OBYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL, FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"CARTHAGE"	14,000	28th Jan. Noon	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"ALIPPO"	5,300	1st Feb.	Strait, Colombo & Bombay
"BURDWAN"	6,100	4th Feb.	Bombay, Marseilles & London
"NADDERA"	16,000	11th Feb.	Bombay, Marseilles & London
"BAJPUTANA"	17,000	25th Feb.	Bombay, Marseilles & London
"KOMALI"	6,800	4th Mar.	Bombay, Marseilles & London
"CORFU"	15,000	11th Mar.	Bombay, Marseilles & London
"COMORIN"	15,000	25th Mar.	Bombay, Marseilles & London
"BANGALORE"	6,100	1st Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles & London
"RANPURA"	17,000	8th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles & London
"CHITRAL"	15,000	22nd Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles & London
"RANORI"	17,000	8th May	Bombay, Marseilles & London
"CARTHAGE"	14,000	20th May	Bombay, Marseilles & London
"NADDERA"	16,000	3rd June	Bombay, Marseilles & London
"KANAK-I-HIND"	13,000	17th June	Bombay, Marseilles & London

* Cargo only. † Calls Cebu, Manila.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Russia, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Royal Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APOAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SANTHA"	8,000	22nd Jan. 11 a.m.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TAKDA"	7,000	14th Feb.	do.

B.I.—Apear Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NELLOR"	7,000	1st Feb.	Manila, Batavia, Brisbane
"TAKDA"	7,000	3rd Mar.	Sydney and Melbourne.
"NANKIN"	7,000	1st Apr.	do.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Shanghai and Japan and Hong Kong to Australia.

Hong Kong to Sydney, 10 days.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London and ...

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via Suez.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London

Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SOMALI"	6,800	28th Jan.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"SIRDHANA"	8,000	27th Jan.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"BAJPUTANA"	17,000	27th Jan.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"TAKDA"	7,000	14th Feb.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"TILAWA"	16,000	10th Feb.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"CORFU"	15,000	10th Feb.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"BANGALORE"	6,100	3rd Feb.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"YALMA"	10,000	24th Feb.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"COMORIN"	15,000	24th Feb.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"NANKIN"	7,000	5th Mar.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"RANPURA"	17,000	10th Mar.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"BHUTAN"	6,000	18th Mar.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"CHITRAL"	15,000	22nd Mar.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"NELLOR"	7,000	28th Apr.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"RANORI"	17,000	28th Apr.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"SOUDDAN"	4,600	18th Apr.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"CARTHAGE"	14,000	20th Apr.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"NADDERA"	16,000	4th May	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"BURDWAN"	6,100	18th May	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KANAK-I-HIND"	13,000	18th May	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"SANTHA"	8,000	1st June	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"RANPURA"	17,000	16th June	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"BAJPUTANA"	17,000	29th June	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"RANPURA"	17,000	13th July	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

* Cargo only. † Calls Nagoya & Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans or Punka Lovers Ventilators.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Automatic Fire-extinguishers.

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